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REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING OF
RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS AND RELEVANT
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

Sub by the secretariat

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the third session of the Conference of the Parties, the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD was requested by decision 17/COP.3 to report on the implementation of that decision to the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 4). He was also requested, *inter alia*:

(a) To further enhance the collaboration between the UNCCD secretariat and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), while fully integrating the Global Mechanism;

(b) To continue to take steps to implement the memoranda of understanding (MOU), signed with other secretariats and institutions, and to develop similar MOU with other institutional partners;

(c) To continue his consultations with the executive secretaries of other relevant conventions, particularly the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, on arrangements for liaison modalities at the Headquarters of the United Nations, with which they are institutionally linked, or with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and/or any other relevant location;

(d) To cooperate with UNEP and the executive secretaries of other relevant conventions, particularly the UNFCCC, the CBD and the Ramsar Convention, in facilitating the exchange of scientific and technical information and experience in order to enhance the linkages among various scientific bodies and promote efficiency in the reporting requirements of Parties under relevant conventions;

(e) To give special attention at the next Conference of the Parties to the CBD and the UNFCCC, which have on their respective agendas a proposal for a work programme on dryland biodiversity and a discussion on issues related to land use, land use change and forestry.

2. Accordingly the Executive Secretary presented, under agenda item 13, document ICCD/COP(4)/6 on collaboration and synergies among the Rio conventions for the implementation of the UNCCD. Document ICCD/COP(5)/6 presents the latest developments in the field of collaboration and synergies as well as the most recent relevant initiatives taken and results achieved in that field with other conventions and relevant institutions.

II. COLLABORATION AND STRENGTHENING OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS

A. Convention on Biological Diversity

1. Following the decision of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD on the elaboration of a joint work programme between the UNCCD and the CBD, consultations on the development of the joint work programme were further developed. The UNCCD and the CBD secretariats constituted a contact group specifically conceived for addressing this issue. The contact group held its first meeting in Bonn, Germany in April-May 2001 with a view to advising the CBD and UNCCD on how to advance the implementation of the joint work programme.

4. Through this joint work programme, the secretariats of the CBD and UNCCD agreed to encourage the strengthening, enactment and coordination of policies and instruments that will promote the development of synergistic and complementary approaches in the implementation of the environmental conventions at the country level through, *inter alia*, demonstrable cases of convergence of objectives. The CBD and UNCCD will also encourage and support the development of policies promoting participatory decision-making practices, as well as the best mix of scientific and traditional knowledge, in the sustainable and multiple use of the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, as well as the diversification of means of production.

5. The contact group also agreed that the overall aim of the programme of work should be the promotion of the common objectives of both conventions in dry and sub-humid lands. Accordingly the elaboration and implementation of the programme of work should:

(a) Build upon existing knowledge and ongoing activities and management practices, and promote a concerted response to fill knowledge gaps while supporting best management practices through partnership among countries and institutions;

(b) Ensure harmony with the other relevant thematic programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the work on cross-cutting issues;

(c) Promote synergy and coordination, and avoid unnecessary duplication, between related conventions, particularly the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the programmes of various international organizations, while respecting the mandates and existing programmes of work of each organization and the intergovernmental authority of the respective governing bodies;

(d) Promote effective stakeholder participation, including the identification of priorities, in planning, in research and in monitoring and evaluating research;

(e) Respond to national priorities through the implementation of specific activities in a flexible and demand-driven manner;

(f) Support the development of national strategies and programmes and promote the integration of biological-diversity concerns in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies, in furtherance of Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in seeking harmonization and avoiding duplication when undertaking activities relevant to other related conventions, in particular the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

6. The programme of work is divided in two parts, "Assessments" and "Targeted actions in response to identified needs", to be implemented in parallel. Knowledge gained through the assessments will help guide the responses needed, while lessons learned from activities will feed back into the assessments. The programme will also endeavour to assemble and analyse information on the state of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the pressures on it, to disseminate existing knowledge and best practices, and to fill knowledge gaps, in order to determine adequate activities.

7. Ecosystems of dry and sub-humid lands tend to be naturally highly dynamic systems. Assessment of the status and trends of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands is therefore particularly challenging. A better understanding of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, its dynamics, its socio-economic value and the consequences of its loss and change, is needed. This also includes the merits of short-term adaptive management practices compared with long-term management planning.

8. This should not, however, be seen as a prerequisite for targeted actions for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands. Indeed, lessons learned from practices, including indigenous and local community practices, contribute to the knowledge base. Since water constraints are a defining characteristic of dry and sub-humid lands, effective water management strategies underpin their successful management. This requires an appropriate balance between the immediate water requirements of humans and their livestock and crops, and water required to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.

9. The joint programme of work is also based on the identification of a range of activities considered priority ones. The contact group has accordingly listed some of these activities as follows:

Activity 1. Assessment of the status and trends of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands including landraces, and the effectiveness of conservation measures.

Activity 2. Identification of specific areas within dry and sub-humid lands of particular value for biological diversity and/or under particular threat, such as, inter alia, endemic species and low-lying wetlands, with reference to the criteria in Annex I to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Activity 3. Further development of indicators of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and its loss, for the various ecosystem types, for use in the assessment of the status and trends of this biological diversity.

Activity 4. Building knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, especially ecosystem structure and functioning (e.g., grazing, droughts, floods, fires, tourism, agricultural conversion or abandonment).

Activity 5. Identification of the local and global benefits, including soil and water conservation, derived from the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, assessment of the socio-economic impact of its loss, and the undertaking of studies on the interrelationship between biodiversity and poverty, including analysis of: (i) the benefits from biodiversity for poverty alleviation, and (ii) the impact of biodiversity conservation on the poorest.

Activity 6. Identification and dissemination of best management practices, including the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, that can be broadly applied, consistent with the programme of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j) and related provisions.

Activity 7. Promotion of specific measures for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands through:

(a) The use and the establishment of additional protected areas and the development of further specific measures for the conservation of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including the strengthening of measures in existing protected areas, investment in the development and promotion of sustainable livelihoods, including alternative livelihoods, and conservation measures;

(b) The rehabilitation or restoration of the biological diversity of degraded dry and sub-humid lands, with the associated benefits arising thereof, such as soil and water conservation;

(c) The management of invasive alien species;

(d) The sustainable management of dry and sub-humid land production systems;

(e) The appropriate management, and sustainable use of, water resources;

(f) Where necessary, the conservation *in situ* as well as *ex situ*, as a complement to the latter, of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, taking due account of better understanding of climate variability in developing effective *in situ* biological conservation strategies;

(g) The economic valuation of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, as well as the development and use of economic instruments and the promotion of the introduction of adaptive technologies which enhance the productivity of dry and sub-humid lands ecosystems;

(h) The sustainable use or husbandry of plant and animal biomass, through adaptive management, bearing in mind potential population fluctuations in dry and sub-humid lands, and the support by Parties of national policies, legislation and land-use practices which promote effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;

(i) The establishment and promotion of training, education and public awareness;

(j) The facilitation and improvement of the availability, accessibility and exchange of information on sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(k) The establishment and promotion of research and development programmes with a focus on, *inter alia*, building local capacity for the effective conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(l) Cooperation with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species with regard to, *inter alia*, integrated catchment management incorporating wetlands ecosystems as integral parts of dry and sub-humid lands, and the creation of migratory-species corridors across dry and sub-humid lands during seasonal periods, as well as cooperation with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) with regard to rare and endangered species in dry and sub-humid lands;

(m) Cooperation with all relevant conventions, in particular with the Convention to Combat Desertification, with respect to, *inter alia*, the sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, the application of the ecosystem approach, and assessment of the status and trends of this biological diversity as well as its threats.

Activity 8. Promotion of responsible resource management, at appropriate levels, applying the ecosystem approach, through an enabling policy environment, including, *inter alia*:

(a) Strengthening of appropriate local institutional structures for resource management, supporting indigenous and local techniques of resource use which enable conservation and sustainable use in the long term, and/or combining appropriate existing institutions and techniques with innovative approaches to enable synergies;

(b) Decentralization of management to the lowest level, as appropriate, keeping in mind the need for common resource management and with due consideration for, *inter alia*, involving indigenous and local communities in planning and managing projects;

(c) Creating or strengthening appropriate institutions for land tenure and conflict resolution;

(d) Encouraging bilateral and subregional cooperation to address transboundary issues (such as facilitating access to transboundary landscapes, as appropriate, and in accordance with national legislation and international agreements);

(e) Harmonizing sectoral policies and instruments to promote the conservation and the sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including, *inter alia*, by taking advantage of existing national action programmes under the Convention to Combat Desertification frameworks at the country level, as well as, as appropriate, other existing and relevant sectoral plans and policies.

Activity 9. Support for sustainable livelihoods through, *inter alia*:

(a) Diversifying sources of income to reduce negative pressures on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(b) Promoting sustainable harvesting including of wildlife, as well as ranching, including game-ranching;

(c) Exploring innovative sustainable uses of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands for local income generation, and promoting their wider application;

(d) Developing markets for products derived from the sustainable use of the biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands, adding value to harvested produce;

(e) Establishing mechanisms and frameworks for promoting fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of the genetic resources of dry and sub-humid lands, including bioprospecting.

10. These activities are to be carried out through a consolidation of information from various ongoing sources, including those under other international conventions, the Global Observing Systems, and other programmes. This process would draw upon the ongoing work of these existing programmes, with additional catalytic activities, such as workshops, further use of the clearing-house mechanism under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and partnerships between organizations, including, where appropriate, joint activities of the secretariats of the conventions.

11. It was also agreed that in carrying out these activities, due attention would be paid to other fundamental aspects, such as:

(a) Targeted research, including existing programmes of international and national research centres and research systems and other relevant international or regional programmes, with additional funding for priority work needed to overcome barriers to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands;

(b) Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary case studies on management practices, carried out primarily by national and regional institutions, including civil-society organizations and research institutions, with support from international organizations for catalyzing the preparation of studies, mobilizing funds, disseminating results, and facilitating feedback and lessons learned to case study providers and policy makers. New resources could be required for the promotion of such studies, to analyse the results and to provide necessary capacity-building and human-resource development;

(c) Dissemination of information and capacity-building required by assessment activities;

(d) Capacity-building, particularly at the national and local levels, as well as investment in the development and promotion of sustainable livelihoods, including alternative livelihoods, and conservation measures, through participatory and bottom-up processes, with funding from bilateral and multilateral sources, and catalytic support from international organizations;

(e) Establishment of an international network of designated demonstration sites to facilitate the sharing of information and experience in implementing the programme of work, as well as to demonstrate and to promote conservation and sustainable use integration in the context of dry and sub-humid lands;

(f) Case studies on the successful management of dry and sub-humid lands which could be disseminated through, inter alia, the clearing house mechanism;

(g) Improved consultation, coordination and information-sharing, including, inter alia, documentation on the knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities, within countries among respective focal points and lead institutions relevant to the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant global conventions and programmes, facilitated by the secretariats of the various conventions and other international organizations;

(h) Enhanced interaction between the work programmes of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification, through, *inter alia*, the regional networks and action plans of the latter, drawing upon the elements contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on possible elements of a joint work programme between the two secretariats on the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/15) in determining priorities for this interaction;

(i) Partnerships between all relevant stakeholders at all levels, including international organizations and programmes, as well as national and local partners, scientists and land users.

12. The contact group also agreed on the importance of identifying targeted actions in response to identified needs in order to promote the conservation of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

13. The activity needed to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands will depend on the state of the dry and sub-humid lands resources and the nature of the threats.

14. Hence, a range of options needs to be considered, from sustainable use to *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation. Many dry and sub-humid land resources must be managed at the level of watersheds, or at higher spatial levels, implying community or inter-community, rather than individual, management. This is often further complicated by multiple user groups (e.g., agriculturalists, pastoralists and fisherfolk) and the migratory habits of some animal species and users of biological diversity. Institutions need to be developed or strengthened to provide for biological diversity management at the appropriate scale and for conflict resolution.

15. Sustainable use of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands may require the development of alternative livelihoods, and the creation of markets and other incentives to enable and promote responsible use.

16. Within this joint work programme, it is proposed that Parties and other bodies be requested to report on its implementation through appropriate sections of the national reports on biological diversity and desertification prepared for the Conference of the Parties of both conventions as well as other relevant conventions, with due regard to, *inter alia*, promoting harmonization, avoiding duplication, and enhancing transparency. Thereafter, the implementation of the programme is to be reviewed as determined by the Conference of the Parties.

17. With regard to implementation of the joint work programme at the country level, the contact group recommended that the UNCCD and CBD secretariats, in collaboration with the GEF secretariat and other relevant partners, should facilitate the preparation of suitable project proposals by countries, in order for the projects to qualify for support from the Global Environment Facility, under the umbrella of the joint work programme.

B. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

18. Following up on the various policy recommendations made by the COP with a view to further developing cooperation between the UNCCD and the UNFCCC, as well as on the programme of work of the UNFCCC as defined by decision 8/COP.4, the secretariats of the UNCCD and UNFCCC have continued their periodic consultations with the objective of better defining areas with potential for immediate collaboration. Accordingly, the secretariats have continued their exchange of information and joint participation in technical and scientific meetings. In this regard, the UNCCD secretariat was invited by the UNFCCC secretariat to participate in a workshop to develop draft guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) for least developed countries (LDCs) at a meeting held in Kampala, Uganda from 25 to 27 April 2001. The meeting was attended by UNFCCC focal points from several LDCs (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Vanuatu), as well as a number of resource persons.

19. On that occasion the UNCCD secretariat gave a presentation on "lessons learned" with regard to the development and implementation of national action programmes (NAPs) for the UNCCD focusing on process-oriented issues and fundamental principles highlighted in the UNCCD. Participants were eager to learn more about mechanisms for consultation with civil society, as well as about means of increasing public involvement and awareness in the decision-making process relating to adaptation activities. As part of its presentation, the UNCCD secretariat proposed a number of areas where future collaboration with the UNFCCC secretariat could be beneficial, beginning with an exchange of lists of focal points in order to promote cooperation at the local level. The need to develop synergies at all levels was encouraged by participants.

20. It was also stressed that a NAPA should be based on existing plans, programmes of action and studies. Given that many national action programmes for the UNCCD provided an opportunity for various stakeholders to identify their priorities during public consultations, several participants at the Kampala meeting suggested that the NAP could be used as a basis for prioritizing adaptive measures within the NAPA, where relevant.

21. Initially, the resource persons who prepared the background document on the NAPA suggested that adequate baseline data, and the technologies to process the data, already exist in most LDCs to allow detailed proposals to be made, either locally or through regional collaboration. While it may be true that certain types of data related to assessing risk of drought and flooding may be available through the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and various donor-funded projects, the UNCCD secretariat disagreed that such data were readily accessible to LDCs, and noted that most LDCs lack the capacity to analyse the data, especially in the area of vulnerability assessment (reference was made to the findings of the Ad Hoc Working Group). Participants from LDCs agreed with this perspective, and insisted on the need to include capacity-building initiatives in the NAPA process.

22. Ongoing consultations between the UNCCD and UNFCCC secretariats also cover considerations pertaining to the definition and adoption of a joint work programme along the lines of the process launched between the UNCCD and the CBD secretariat. Both secretariats share the same views regarding potential for concrete synergies in this field.

23. The need to engage in a joint work programme to address issues related to sustainable livelihoods of populations in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas of developing regions, within the frameworks of the UNCCD and UNFCCC, is prompted by the fact that these two conventions are sustainable development-related and have great similarities. The livelihoods of people in these ecosystems are threatened by various environmental problems, including drought and desertification, for which joint action is necessary in order to enable them to adapt and to sustain themselves. The unity of purpose of the two conventions necessitates engagement in joint programmes based on their respective commonalities. Hence, it is necessary to adopt a unified approach as the most rational way forward in addressing the common objectives of the two conventions. This would facilitate pooling of the conventions' resources for a common course, thus facilitating efficient resource utilization for the implementation of these objectives. A joint effort would also assist the two conventions in tackling the challenges they both face. Furthermore, this approach is consistent with relevant provisions of the UNFCCC and the UNCCD which emphasize the need to meet the specific concerns of developing country Parties, arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, especially on various particular categories of countries, including those in arid and semi-arid areas.

24. Accordingly, and having agreed on the principle of a joint collaborative arrangement, the two secretariats are in the process of defining the framework and scope of the intended joint programme.

25. In accordance with the pronouncements made in the two conventions on the occasions of their respective Conferences of the Parties, regarding collaboration, the principal objectives of the joint programme would be as follows:

(a) To pursue the objectives of the UNCCD and the UNFCCC, as they relate to areas prone to drought and/or desertification in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas of developing countries;

(b) To develop synergies among the two conventions, considering that they are both sustainable development-related;

(c) To align the main interests of the two conventions and implement actions for harnessing those interests at the local level;

(d) To examine adaptation strategies for arid, semi-arid, dry and sub-humid regions and means of incorporating them in national programmes;

(e) To foster coordination and effective collaboration among local stakeholders in the implementation of relevant aspects of the two conventions, thus avoiding duplication of effort and resources.

26. This programme should target concrete and specific outputs such as a comprehensive framework for collaboration between the UNCCD and the UNFCCC on climate change in arid, semi-arid, dry and sub-humid areas. The programme should also propose modalities for elaborating the joint UNCCD/UNFCCC work programme, to make it more responsive to the crucial issues it is meant to address, especially at country level.

27. Suggestions for developing and promoting synergy with other actors in the implementation of common areas of interest in the two conventions should also be targeted, in order to utilize joint resources effectively. Furthermore, proposals relating to adaptation strategies for the effects of drought and desertification should be tabled, together with modalities for prioritizing the strategies and appropriately linking them with national priorities.

28. Following the joint initiative taken by the UNCCD and UNFCCC executive secretaries on common administrative services and the agreement reached on the principle of this initiative, the Executive Secretary of each organization has appointed senior staff to work out the modalities and the sequencing of such an operation. Consultations with United Nations headquarters and United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) are maintained on this issue with a view to defining a mutually beneficial agreement.

C. Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)

29. Within the framework of their agreed periodic consultations programme, the secretariats of the UNCCD and Ramsar have met on several occasions, either at the occasion of international conferences or at their respective headquarters. These consultations are essentially centred around the implementation of the MOU signed in 1998, and focus on the following issues:

(a) Identification of areas of cooperation between Ramsar, the UNCCD, the EBS and other partners;

(b) Next steps in possible joint activities: identification of specific actions at international, national and local levels/joint work plan.

30. Both secretariats consider it necessary to encourage joint activities in promoting science and technology, and have agreed that the rosters of experts for the two conventions should be linked through the Web sites. It was also agreed that consultative forums will be sought at the country level, to ensure, as far as possible, collaboration in the process of preparation for the COP and other relevant documents. It was also observed that a number of wetlands in arid and semi-arid lands have not been designated as such. In that regard, a list or inventory was deemed necessary, and it was underlined that this exercise could already be started with an initial focus on Africa. Parties would be encouraged to increase the numbers of designated wetlands, for ease of rational management and use.

31. Capacity strengthening was seen as crucial for the implementation of the conventions. Both secretariats agreed that awareness on wetlands and concerns for UNCCD issues can be done through the two secretariats, and ways and means should be explored for developing suitable materials for outreach to various key constituencies.

32. The need to encourage joint activities in promoting science and technology was also noted. In addition to the areas suggested in the MOU, sharing of experiences through early warning systems was also suggested as another key component through which the information already developed by the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) can be tapped for use by Parties. The experience gained by UNCCD Parties through CST work on benchmarks and indicators, as well as traditional knowledge, will be exchanged with Ramsar.

33. With respect to coordination of programmes of work between the two conventions, it was decided that each secretariat will encourage Parties and focal points to hold consultations, particularly when preparing national reports. Additionally, they will be encouraged to provide copies of strategies/action programmes or plans on work regarding the two conventions. It was agreed that the two secretariats would make arrangements for holding annual consultative meetings.

34. Among the areas where identification and development of projects were discussed, three were suggested, as follows:

The Okavango Ecosystem: This ecosystem represents an important case for developing joint activities, not only between the two conventions, but also with other relevant actors including the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Okavango is also the largest Ramsar site globally, which is important to Angola, Botswana and Namibia which have jointly signed the Okavango Basin Commission. The meeting was informed that a National Policy Development for Botswana is being undertaken with UNDP financial and technical support, and the technical support of Ramsar. This process is taking on board the concerns of UNCCD, and synergy between the two conventions is being pursued and encouraged at the local level. In addition, the Swiss Government is supporting the development of a management plan for the ecosystem through the Ramsar Bureau which is providing technical support. Other interested partners include the GEF, Denmark and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), while the World Conservation Union (IUCN) is taking the role of policy project development manager.

35. It was accordingly agreed that the UNCCD thematic programme network (TPN) on the integrated management of international river, lake and hydro-geological basins for the regional action programme (RAP) in Africa would be linked to this Okavango initiative.

Lake Chad Basin: This project has already been declared a transboundary Ramsar site, and a GEF project is well under way involving UNDP, the World Bank, UNEP, and the Lake Chad Basin Commission, as well as the interested parties at local level, particularly member states of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC). As the Lake Chad Basin Commission is a member of the UNCCD Water TPN, it was agreed that both secretariats would seek ways of closer collaboration in the work of the Lake Chad Basin.

III. COLLABORATION AND STRENGTHENING OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

A. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

36. In conformity with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the parties and the General Assembly of the United Nations, the UNCCD secretariat liaised extensively with UNEP so as to ensure the provision of a detailed and updated input to the preparatory process to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) on progress made in the implementation of Agenda 21. In this regard, the secretariat has also joined several interactive forums and electronic conferences set up by different Agenda 21 task managers on issues of interest and relevance to the UNCCD implementation process. The secretariat continues its close consultations

with UNEP for the finalization of the final input expected under chapter 12 of Agenda 21, presented to the Conference of the Parties at its third session.

37. Other collaborative initiatives with UNEP include the Dryland Land Degradation Assessment Project (LADA), which aims to provide basic standardized information and methodological tools for land degradation assessment at national, regional and global levels. LADA is a initiative intended to assist in the planning for, and development of, drylands through the provision of better information on land degradation. The project originated from a request made by the UNCCD secretariat to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the preparation of a concept paper entitled "the Overall Assessment of Desertification" (OASD), which was sent by the UNCCD secretariat to the UNEP/GEF office for consideration. The GEF reshaped the proposal into a GEF Block-A project, preparation and planning grant (PDF-A) proposal, renamed LADA, which was given to the FAO for execution. The next step in LADA is the preparation of a PDF-B proposal which would involve wide-range consultations with stakeholders, the identification of strategic technical activities and the formulation of an overall institutional and planning framework (this important initiative is also referred to under the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)). The FAO and the GEF are also key collaborators in this project, among others.

38. A workshop on LADA, held in Rome last December 2000, recognized the need for the project to place land degradation in its broad and cross-cutting perspective. Thus the LADA objectives will have three major components, namely: (i) to provide basic, standardised information, including maps, databases and so on, on the state of land degradation, its causes and its impacts on the environment and human society, and to identify the best remedial measures to combat land degradation, at national, regional and global levels, (ii) to develop methods for land degradation assessment and monitoring at all levels, including methods for use by national organizations at the local level and (iii) to build capacities at all levels for LADA implementation. The workshop gave strong support for the further elaboration of the LADA through preparation of a Project Development and Preparation Facility Block B (PDF-B), to be submitted to the GEF, leading towards early implementation of the project. During the preparation phase, the FAO was urged to take the leadership role, whilst ensuring full engagement by the other interested parties.

39. Moreover, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA), which is already in preparation, and in which the UNCCD secretariat and UNEP are key collaborators, is a process designed to improve the management of the world's natural and managed ecosystems, by helping to provide policy-relevant scientific information on the condition of ecosystems, and options for appropriate responses. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was officially launched on 5 June 2001, coinciding with World Environment Day. The study was launched to provide decision makers with authoritative scientific knowledge concerning the impact of changes to the world's ecosystems on human livelihoods and the environment. It will provide governments, the private sector and local organizations with better information about steps that can be taken to restore the productivity of the world's ecosystems.

40. The UNCCD secretariat has also been closely following the proposed Integrated Land and Water Management programme (ILWM) in Africa. This African land and water initiative has already developed an action plan and has also established a facilitation mechanism. During the discussion session which was held in parallel to COP 4 in Bonn last December, site selection criteria were developed for the

inception phase of the ILWM, and at the request of the World Bank, some African country Parties and relevant intergovernmental subregional organizations identified sites in the various regions in Africa where the initial phase of the programme would be started, in collaboration with the GEF Implementing Agencies. Mechanisms for implementing the ILWM programme were also considered during this session.

41. The UNCCD secretariat attended the 21st Governing Council of UNEP and took an active part in the debate held under agenda item 4 (a), "Support for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa: 1999-2000". During this session, and at the request of the Governing Council, the UNCCD Executive Secretary made a presentation on desertification-poverty-development nexus, and another one on natural disasters and their effects on human welfare, particularly in areas affected by drought and desertification.

B. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

42. Building on a long tradition of cooperation, the UNCCD secretariat and the WMO have developed numerous joint activities. In that context, the last Congress of the WMO, held in June 2001, reaffirmed the high level priority given to the UNCCD process and pledged additional financial and technical assistance to support UNCCD-related activities.

43. The Committee on Science and Technology (CST) of the UNCCD secretariat adopted decisions on a number of issues including the approval of UNEP's proposal for a second phase of the survey and evaluation of networks involving a pilot in-depth survey in the southern African subregion. WMO is part of the consortium entrusted with the task of carrying out this work.

44. Furthermore, the CST re-appointed the ad hoc panel on early warning systems (EWSs) to further examine EWSs performance, methods for analysing vulnerability, exchange of information between institutions, and measures for preparedness. WMO is also a member of this ad hoc panel.

45. Within the framework of their ongoing periodic consultations schedule, the WMO was represented at the following meetings organized by the UNCCD secretariat:

(a) Fourth session of the Conference of the Parties where the Secretary-General addressed the plenary session of COP 4 (11 to 22 December 2001 in Bonn, Germany);

(b) Meeting of the ad hoc panel on early warning systems (Bonn, 31 May to 2 June 2000);

(c) Meeting on the preparation of a subregional action programme (SRAP) to combat desertification in the Aral Sea Basin (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 18 to 21 July 2000);

(d) African Regional Conference to prepare for COP 4 (Algiers, 22 to 24 October 2000);

(e) Meeting of the network for integrated management of international rivers, lakes and hydro-geological basins in the context of the regional action programme to combat desertification in Africa (Accra, 29 November to 1 December 2000).

46. The WMO has also been very active in field information and public awareness activities. Amongst the principal activities undertaken in this regard, it is worth mentioning the following:

(a) For COP 4, a publication entitled "Early Warning Systems for Drought Preparedness and Drought Management" was prepared and several hundred copies were distributed. WMO also addressed a press briefing session on this topic;

(b) The WMO funded the reproduction of 8000 copies of the complete "UNCCD Kit" and 5000 copies of the comics booklet "Lupo Alberto".

47. WMO plays an active role in the Dryland Land Degradation Assessment Initiative; it took part in the international workshop organized by the FAO in this context (4 to 7 December 2000). The Council of WMO agreed that weather and climate issues should be appropriately factored into the proposed LADA initiative, and accordingly it requested the Secretary-General to ensure WMO's continued participation in the initiative (Further information on this initiative is provided under section III, A of this document).

48. Finally, WMO assists the UNCCD secretariat in a wide range of activities, amongst which the following are the most important:

(a) The preparation of national reports;

(b) The assessment of boundary and pilot projects;

(c) The assessment of subregional and regional action programmes;

(d) The provision of financial and technical assistance to the UNCCD secretariat to help in meeting staffing needs.

49. The Executive Council of WMO invited the Secretary-General to continue the active participation of WMO in UNCCD activities and to keep members of the Council fully informed of ongoing developments in matters relating to the Convention.

C. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

50. The importance of capacity-building, education and public awareness in efforts to combat desertification are clearly highlighted in the text and spirit of the UNCCD. Against this background the UNCCD secretariat has engaged in intensive consultations with UNESCO in order to define a joint programme of cooperation centred on activities that would maximize the comparative advantage of the involvement of UNESCO in the implementation of the Convention.

51. Accordingly, and as reported during the fourth session of the COP, the UNCCD secretariat and UNESCO agreed to develop educational "desertification kits" in three languages (English, French and Spanish), to be tested at primarily school level in various drought and desertification affected countries. The educational kits will comprise a youth guide, a teachers's guide and several case studies and two comics booklets highlighting the problems of desertification.

52. The first phase of this project has been finalized with the support of the Italian and the Swiss Governments. Relying on UNESCO's network of associated schools, the pilot phase of this project will be launched in several countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America with a view to expanding it in future to all regions covered by the Convention.

D. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

53. With the objective of strengthening the cooperation between the UNCCD secretariat and the Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) of the United Nations Development Programme in the context of support provided by both organizations to African affected countries, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been elaborated jointly by the UNCCD secretariat and UNDP's Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) and was signed in April 2001.

54. The MOU covers the following areas of activity with a view to fostering the implementation process of the UNCCD in Africa, with an emphasis on the national level:

(a) Strengthening of cooperation to provide support to affected country Parties in Africa at national level: (i) organization of national awareness seminars, (ii) finalisation of national action programmes, (iii) organization of consultative meetings with donor countries and international agencies for the launching and implementation of national action programmes;

(b) Cooperation for the development of joint initiatives and synergistic programmes dealing with desertification, drought, biodiversity, climate change and wetlands protection in dryland zones;

(c) Strengthening of cooperation to provide support to affected country Parties in Africa building on relevant UNDP-administered activities such as Capacity 21.

55. The UNCCD secretariat and UNDP's RBA are actually in the process of launching activities in order to implement the MOU, based on an agreed tentative agenda for the period 2001-2003.

56. In order to facilitate the implementation of the Convention in other affected regions, the UNCCD secretariat and the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNDP have also engaged in consultations with a view to adopting a memorandum of understanding. Likewise, the UNCCD secretariat will pursue its contacts with UNDP and its other regional bureaux (Asia and Europe) in order to identify concrete opportunities to strengthen collaboration in support of the implementation of the UNCCD in the concerned countries.

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UNITED
NATIONS



**Convention to Combat
Desertification**

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ICCD/COP(5)/7
16 August 2001

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Fifth session
Geneva, 1-12 October 2001
Item 12 (a) of the provisional agenda

OUTSTANDING ITEMS

CONSIDERATION OF RULE 47 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Note by the secretariat

1. At its second session, the Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 21/COP.2¹, decided to replace the marginal note, the title and paragraph 1 of rule 47 of the rules of procedure by the text reproduced in the annex, and requested the secretariat to include consideration of this outstanding rule of procedure on the agenda of its third session.

2. The secretariat transmitted, annexed to ICCD/COP(3)/13, the text of rule 47 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties, as amended by decision 21/COP.2.

3. By its decision 19/COP.3², the Conference of the Parties requested the President of the Conference of the Parties at its third session to continue consultations on the outstanding issue relating to rule 47 of the rules of procedure, and to report on the result of his consultations to the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session.

¹ For decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its second session, see ICCD/COP(2)/14/Add.1.

² For decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its third session, see ICCD/COP(3)/20/Add.1.

4. At its fourth session, the Conference of the Parties took note of the report from the secretariat contained in ICCD/COP(4)/7, and having heard the report of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its third session on the result of his consultations on the outstanding issue related to rule 47 of the rules of procedure, requested the secretariat to include consideration of this outstanding rule of procedure on the agenda of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (decision 19/COP.4)¹.

5. The text of rule 47 of the rules of procedure as amended by decision 21/COP.2 is attached to ICCD/COP(3)/13.

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¹ For decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session, see ICCD/COP(4)/11/Add.1.



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OUTSTANDING ITEMS

**CONSIDERATION OF PROCEDURES AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS
FOR THE RESOLUTION OF QUESTIONS ON IMPLEMENTATION, IN
ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 27 OF THE CONVENTION, WITH A VIEW
TO DECIDING HOW TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD**

**CONSIDERATION OF ANNEXES CONTAINING ARBITRATION AND
CONCILIATION PROCEDURES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH
ARTICLE 28, PARAGRAPHS 2 (a) AND 6, OF THE CONVENTION**

Note by the secretariat

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Foreword

1. By its decision 20/COP.3, the Conference of the Parties decided, in accordance with articles 27 and 28 of the Convention, to convene during its fourth session an open-ended ad hoc group of experts to examine and make recommendations, taking into account the documents prepared by the secretariat and in the light of progress of the negotiations on the same matters in other relevant environmental conventions, on the following issues: (a) procedures for resolution of questions on implementation; (b) annex on arbitration procedures; (c) annex on conciliation procedures.

2. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to communicate their views to the secretariat in writing on how to take this matter forward. The Conference of the Parties also requested the secretariat to compile these views for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session and to update the information contained in ICCD/COP(3)/7 and ICCD/COP(3)/18, as necessary, to reflect the progress achieved in this area in other relevant conventions, and to prepare new documents for consideration at its fourth session.

3. Due to time constraints during COP.4, by its decision 20/COP.4, the Conference decided to reconvene the meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group of experts at COP 5. In the same decision, Parties were also invited to communicate to the secretariat their views on how to take this matter forward. The secretariat was requested to incorporate such additional views into a revised version of ICCD/COP(4)/8 and to update the information contained in the document referred to above, as necessary, to reflect the progress achieved in this area in other conventions, and to prepare revised documentation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session.

4. The present document is composed of three parts. The introduction containing the note by the secretariat and background information on the resolution of questions on implementation and on the annexes on arbitration and conciliation procedures. Part II, on resolution of questions on implementation, consists of written proposals by Parties, relevant precedents and new developments which may be taken into account for further discussions. Part III, on the annexes on arbitration and conciliation, is also divided into submissions by Parties, relevant precedents and new developments.

5. The present note integrates and updates document ICCD/COP(4)/8. More particularly, it provides current information with regard to the relevant precedents cited in that document, as well as information on new developments. The present document does not reproduce written proposals contained in the above-mentioned document and other sections. Neither does this note reproduce last year's proposals by Parties on the consideration of annexes containing arbitration and conciliation procedures, nor sections on the status of the texts of the annexes proposed by the secretariat, and the procedure for their adoption. However, all these sections remain relevant for the purpose of assisting the COP in its deliberations on formulating procedures and mechanisms required for the purposes of articles 27 and 28 of the UNCCD.

B. Background information

6. Article 27 of the Convention provides that: "The Conference of the Parties shall consider and adopt procedures and institutional mechanisms for the resolution of questions that may arise with regard to the implementation of the Convention."

7. Provisions of that type are generally considered to be a relatively new feature of environmental conventions. They are an attempt to pre-empt and avoid confrontation which might trigger more formal dispute resolution procedures. They are thought to be particularly well suited to global environmental regimes, where many Parties share an interest in the effective implementation of the Convention's objectives.

8. The pre-emptive and consensual approach is becoming the practice in certain new environmental treaties, especially when non-implementation stems from lack of capacity or inadvertence. Because procedures for the resolution of questions remain within the jurisdiction of a convention's governing body, they are generally considered to be a means of enabling Parties to a convention to discuss its implementation in a constructive and cooperative manner in order to secure amicable solutions.

9. Article 28 of the Convention provides that, when ratifying, accepting, approving, or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party other than a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument that, in respect of any dispute concerning the Convention, it recognizes arbitration and/or submission to the International Court of Justice as a compulsory means of dispute settlement in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation. Article 28 further provides that, if the Parties to a dispute have not accepted the same or any procedure and if they have not been able to settle their dispute within 12 months following notification by one Party to another that a dispute exists between them, the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation at the request of any Party to the dispute.

10. Owing to pressure of time during the negotiation of the Convention, it was not possible to include annexes on conciliation and arbitration as part of the original text. Hence, paragraphs 2 and 6 of article 28 provide that arbitration and conciliation shall be in accordance with "procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties in an annex as soon as practicable".

11. At its second session, the Conference of the Parties, by decision 2/COP.2,¹ decided to include as a selected item on the agenda for its third and, if necessary, fourth session, consideration of the above-mentioned issues. By decision 22/COP.2, the Conference of the Parties also decided to consider these issues further in the light of the progress of the negotiations on the same issues in other relevant environmental conventions with a view to deciding how to take this matter forward.

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROCEDURES AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF QUESTIONS OF IMPLEMENTATION

A. Submissions by Parties²

1. Canada

This submission is presented following decisions 6/COP.3 and 20/COP.3, and specifically pursuant to decision 20/COP.4 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification, which requests Parties to provide written comments on the questions of procedures for the resolution of questions of implementation under article 27 of the Convention. Submissions were also invited on the two draft annexes on arbitration and conciliation procedures under article 28 of the Convention. Canada will not elaborate on article 28 arbitration and conciliation annexes in this submission.

Procedures for the resolution of questions of implementation under article 27

As requested in decision 20/COP.3, Canada forwarded to the secretariat its views on procedures for the resolution of questions of implementation under article 27. In that submission, Canada noted that these procedures are closely related to the procedures for the review of the implementation of the Convention, addressed in decision 6/COP.3. Canada suggested that an ad hoc working group (AHWG) could be formed to address overall implementation review and also reflected the view that procedures for arbitration and conciliation under article 28 need to be separate from implementation review.

Given our experience in the AHWG and the Panel of Legal Experts at COP.4, Canada's position has evolved. As noted previously, it is difficult to foresee with certainty what type of questions might arise with respect to implementation. But it is now clear to Canada that a single procedure will not be sufficient to address issues of implementation relating to both articles 22 and 27.

Therefore, Canada would suggest that the elaboration of separate procedures is required. Issues relating to procedures for the review of the implementation of the Convention should be separate from procedures to address issues relating to article 27, pursuant to decisions 20/COP.4 and 20/COP.3. The article 27 procedure should address questions of implementation by specific Parties, while another procedure should deal with general questions of implementation for the Convention as a whole. (In this regard Canada has also submitted its views pursuant to decision 3/COP.4.) It may be useful for Parties to address procedures relating to general implementation review first, as this process is likely to generate valuable experience and understanding which will be useful in the elaboration of procedures for article 27.

For Canada, there are important distinctions to be made between the procedures for the resolution of questions of implementation for article 27 and procedures for the review of the implementation of the Convention. These distinctions raise a number of issues which will need further consideration. Canada will not elaborate on these issues in this submission, but notes that with respect to article 27 such issues may include linkages to the COP, the secretariat, the

general implementation review mechanism, and other Convention bodies, as well as timing, operating principles, composition, participation of non-Parties, triggers to initiate review, and the substantive basis of review.

2. Jordan

A. Article 27 of the Convention to Combat Desertification states that the Conference of the Parties shall consider and adopt procedures and institutional mechanisms for the resolution of questions that may arise with regard to the implementation of the Convention.

Comments

1. For our part, in general we welcome and support this proposal, which reflects a new feature in environmental conventions, namely the implementation of effective measures prior to the commencement of official procedures for the settlement of disputes.

2. We believe that use could be made of the precedents set in other environmental conventions. In general, procedures and mechanisms for the resolution of questions arising with regard to the implementation of this Convention could be strengthened through consultation in order to help States parties to overcome any implementation difficulties that they might encounter and, consequently, to pre-empt any disputes. To ensure more positive results, these procedures should be of a transparent and uncomplicated nature.

3. We believe that issues could be referred to a multilateral consultative standing committee, as provided for in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the practical function of which would be to clarify and resolve issues and advise on the technical and financial resources needed for the settlement of problems that might arise and on the securing and deployment of those resources.

4. The Conference of the Parties should be competent to take measures in the event of protests, including protests against the manner of implementation by any Party or group of Parties.

5. We propose the establishment of a standing committee, elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and consisting of eight members with a high level of experience in this field, to monitor implementation. This committee, which would elect its chairman and vice-chairman, would meet at least once every year unless it decided otherwise. Its meetings would be organized by the secretariat.

B. The practical questions of a specialized technical nature which can be found in document ICCD/COP(4)/8, section F (a) to (i) "Relevant Considerations", should be answered by experts on environmental affairs.

B. Relevant precedents

The most relevant precedents relating to article 27 of the UNCCD include the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the Montreal Protocol), the 1994 Protocol on Further Reductions of Sulphur Emissions (the Second Sulphur Protocol) to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), and article 13 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

While the few existing precedents provide some legal bases for giving effect to article 27 of the UNCCD, they must be examined with caution. The balance of obligations varies from one treaty to another. Hence, the procedures and institutional mechanisms need to be tailored to suit individual treaties. The following review of relevant precedents should therefore be examined with this in mind.

It is to be noted from the outset that the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the Second Sulphur Protocol and the UNFCCC have all decided that their respective "resolution of questions" regimes shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of dispute settlement procedures already existing in the individual treaties.

1. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the Montreal Protocol)

As stated in last year's report on compliance regimes (ICCD/COP(4)/8), the full non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol was created by decision IV/5 at the fourth meeting of the Parties to that Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.4/15). The Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-Compliance established in September 1997 by decision IX/35 of the Parties to the Protocol had the task of reviewing this procedure (UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12).

The non-compliance regime of the Montreal Protocol is not an evolving procedure, having been in operation for the last 10 years. It is fully operational, reviewed as and when Parties deem it appropriate. In this regard, it is important to note that the Meeting of the Parties also agreed to conduct the first review, unless the Parties decide otherwise, of the operation of the non-compliance procedure no later than the end of 2003.

2. Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)

As mentioned in ICCD/COP(4)/8, the Implementation Committee received a first case concerning compliance with provisions of the 1994 Oslo Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions. The submission was concerned with sulphur emissions rates of one coal-fired power plant that could be in violation of a sulphur emission limit value required under the Protocol as of 2004. The Committee discussed in depth the legal and other aspects raised by the submission from the interested country Party and prepared a recommendation to the Executive Body for the Convention. In turn, the Executive Body adopted the recommendations of the Implementation Committee, particularly stating that Slovenia could not be in non-compliance prior to its obligations before 1 July 2004 and noting the Party's intention to adopt

an ecological action programme to reduce sulphur emissions. The Executive Body also invited the Parties to the Oslo Protocol to examine ways in which they could assist Slovenia in reducing emissions from its thermal power plant.

In view of the non-compliance with reporting obligations on strategies and policies for air pollution abatement and emission data by some Parties, the Executive Body also adopted the recommendation of the Committee that urges non-complying Parties to provide as soon as possible, but no later than 31 January 2001, all the missing information on their national emissions, particularly their respective base year data.

The Executive Body also adopted the conclusions of the Committee's summary report on compliance with the emission reduction obligations of the 1985 Helsinki Protocol on Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or Their Transboundary Fluxes and of the 1998 Sofia Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes.

3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Pursuant to article 13 of the UNFCCC, the fourth Conference of the Parties considered the adoption of a multilateral consultative process (MCP) for the resolution of questions regarding implementation of the UNFCCC. The proposed MCP is to be facilitative, non-judicial, transparent, cooperative and timely in manner. The MCP includes the establishment of a standing multilateral consultative committee to provide assistance to Parties to overcome difficulties with implementation of the Convention and prevent disputes from arising³.

It should be said that Parties have not yet agreed on the composition of the committee, the period of time for which its members will serve, how they shall rotate and how equitable geographical distribution should be understood. The COP of UNFCCC at its fourth session considered the final report of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 and decided partially to approve the text of the multilateral consultative process prepared by the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13, with the exception of the issues concerning the constitution of the members of the multilateral consultative committee and how they should be designated among Annex I Parties and Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention⁴.

C. New developments

1. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The Kyoto Protocol introduces quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments for developed countries; there are no new commitments for developing countries. The Protocol provides for a comprehensive reporting mechanism. Each Party listed in Annex I will report annually the greenhouse gas inventory and any necessary supplementary information for the purpose of ensuring compliance with article 3 (quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments).

The COP also has to approve appropriate and effective procedures and mechanisms to determine and to address cases of non-compliance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol, including through the development of an indicative list of consequences, taking into account the cause, degree and frequency of non-compliance. Any such procedures and mechanisms entailing binding consequences are to be adopted by means of an amendment to the Protocol. The text under negotiation provides for a Compliance Committee, with a facilitative and an enforcement branch, as well as consequences of non-compliance with the Committee for the quantified targets. The facilitative branch is to provide advice, assistance and recommendations to the Party concerned; the enforcement branch is to make a determination and impose consequences of non-compliance with the quantified target-related obligations.

In brief, UNFCCC continues working on the procedures and mechanisms of a compliance system under the Kyoto Protocol. Consensus is being achieved in several key issues which pave the road towards a comprehensive and somewhat innovative compliance system.

2. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Biosafety is one of the issues addressed by the Convention on Biological Diversity. This concept refers to the need to protect human health and the environment from the possible adverse effects of the products of modern biotechnology.⁵ The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity decided to establish an Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Biosafety to develop a draft protocol on biosafety, specifically focusing on transboundary movement of any living modified organism resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity taking into account risks to human health (decision II/5).

As stated in article 34 (compliance) of the Protocol, the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (ICCP-1) considered, at its first meeting, the issue of cooperative procedures and institutional mechanisms to promote compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and address cases of non-compliance. It is important to note that it was decided that the compliance procedure shall be separate from, and without prejudice to, the dispute settlement procedures and mechanisms.

The ICCP invited Parties to the Convention and Governments to forward their views in writing to the Executive Secretary regarding elements and options for a compliance regime under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The ICCP also requested the UNCBD Executive Secretary to organize, in consultation with the ICCP Bureau, an open-ended meeting of experts, back to back with the second meeting of the ICCP to review the synthesis report to be prepared by the Executive Secretary. The meeting will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 1 to 5 October 2001.

3. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

The Convention on Access to Information was adopted by the Environment for Europe Conference held from 23 to 25 June 1998. It should be borne in mind in considering the possible relevance of this Convention that it relates to a restricted geographic area and has yet to enter

into force. Article 15 of that Convention provides for reviewing compliance by requiring the Meeting of the Parties to establish, on a consensus basis, optional arrangements of a non-confrontational, non-judicial and consultative nature for reviewing compliance. The arrangements are to allow for appropriate public involvement and may include the option of considering communications from members of the public on matters relating to that Convention.

4. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

Another example for a compliance regime in the making lies in article 17 of the Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. This latter convention was adopted and opened for signature in Rotterdam from 10 to 11 September 1998. The Convention on Prior Informed Consent also envisages the development of a non-compliance regime. Its article 17 requires the governing body of the Convention concerned, as soon as practicable, to develop and approve procedures and institutional mechanisms for determining non-compliance with the Convention and for treatment of Parties found to be in non-compliance.

A draft outline for these procedures was presented by the interim secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention at the 7th meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC), and comments from Parties were requested. A document summarizing these comments will be discussed at the 8th Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in October 2001. Having not yet entered into force, the Rotterdam Convention's possible impact on the UNCCD remains to be seen.

III. CONSIDERATION OF ANNEXES CONTAINING ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION PROCEDURES

A. Submissions by Parties

1. Burkina Faso

Observations on article 28 of UNCCD regarding the settlement of disputes

We have the following observations regarding the analysis of article 28 of the Convention to Combat Desertification, on the settlement of disputes, which is to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties for possible amendment:

Provisions of the article

Paragraph 2 of article 28 states: "When ratifying, accepting, approving, or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party which is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the Depositary that, in respect of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes one or both of the following means of dispute settlement as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation:

“(a) Arbitration in accordance with procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties in an annex as soon as practicable;

“(b) Submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.”

Paragraph 6 states: “If the Parties to a dispute have not accepted the same or any procedure pursuant to paragraph 2 and if they have not been able to settle their dispute within 12 months following notification by one Party to another that a dispute exists between them, the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation at the request of any Party to the dispute, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties in an annex as soon as practicable”.

Analysis of the procedures

(a) Settlement by arbitration

In international practice, settlement by arbitration gives States freedom in the choice of arbitrators. The mandatory force of a decision handed down in settlement by arbitration does not in any way vitiate the expression by States of their sovereignty. The flexibility built into the procedure means that States may elect not to apply it when they wish to avoid a decision which would not serve their interests.

(b) Decisions of the International Court of Justice

Decisions of the International Court of Justice provide a form of judicial settlement. They belong to a judicial procedure which is both lengthy and rigid. The rules are pre-established and immutable and no State is able to derogate from them.

By bringing their dispute to the International Court of Justice States ipso facto agree to be strictly shackled by its decisions. The sovereignty of States crumbles before the authority of the International Court of Justice. Yet it is the prerogative of States to be able at any time and under any circumstances to affirm their sovereignty. Sovereignty is like a shield which protects them against over-powerful partners or adversaries.

(c) Conciliation

Conciliation, which is underpinned by negotiation, employs political procedures which are designed to reconcile the opposing interests of Parties without imposing a binding decision on them. This is a flexible procedure which seeks to ensure an equitable balance and a peaceful settlement of disputes.

Given the importance of UNCCD and the high stakes involved, particularly with regard to the obligations of developed country Parties under, for example, the provisions relating to financial mechanisms, it is essential that annex (a) (relating to arbitration) and annex (b) (relating to conciliation) incorporate provisions designed to safeguard interests which, regrettably, have been placed in jeopardy during the Convention's implementation phase, owing to the lack of financial resources.

The attitude of the developed country Parties to the implementation of financial mechanisms is both injurious to the Convention itself and to the interests of affected developing country Parties and, in particular, African countries. This attitude could also be the source of numerous disputes.

Accordingly, the procedures of settlement by arbitration and conciliation should be favoured as far as possible, even though conciliation is specific and is applied in the context of failure by Parties to accept the procedures provided in paragraph 2.

Conciliation commission or committee

The procedure of settlement by a conciliation commission or committee should incorporate the following elements:

- The composition of the conciliation commission or committee;
- The powers of the conciliation commission or committee;
- The period set for the submission of a dispute to the conciliation commission or committee;
- The period set for the adoption of decisions by the conciliation commission or committee.

Composition of the conciliation commission or committee

The conciliation procedure could be entrusted either to a commission or to a committee tasked with studying the dispute in all its aspects and putting forward proposals. The composition of the commission or committee should take into account the interests of the Parties involved.

Powers of the conciliation commission or committee

The powers of the commission or committee should be sufficiently extensive to enable it to conduct inquiries and to gather the necessary information.

Period set for the submission of a dispute to the conciliation commission or committee

This period could be six months. In other words, if Parties have been unable to settle their dispute within a period of six months following notification by one Party to another that a dispute exists between them, the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation.

Period set for the adoption of a decision by the conciliation commission or committee

A period of six months could be set for the adoption by the commission or committee of its decision. In any event, the period elapsing between the submission of the dispute to the commission or committee and the adoption of its decision should not exceed 12 months.

Accordingly, paragraph 6 could be reworded as follows:

"If the Parties to a dispute have not accepted the same or any procedure pursuant to paragraph 2 and if they have not been able to settle their disputes within six months following notification by one Party to another that a dispute exists between them, the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation at the request of any Party to the dispute in accordance with the procedure adopted.

"In any event, the period set for the arbitrators to reach their decision may not exceed six months from the date of the submission of the dispute to the arbitrators by the Parties to the dispute".

Court of arbitration

Settlement of a dispute by a court of arbitration should incorporate the following elements:

- The structure of the arbitration body;
- The powers of the arbitration body;
- The applicable law;
- The arbitration procedure;
- The arbitration finding.

Structure of the arbitration body

This could consist of a single arbitrator a joint commission, or a judicial arbitration panel (comprising five members, three of whom are neutral and two designated by the Parties).

Powers of the arbitration body

The instruments establishing the arbitration body should vest in it wide powers of interpretation.

Applicable law

The arbitrator must apply international law but shall also be able to apply special rules. In this case, it will be these rules which prevail.

Arbitration procedure

The arbitration procedure will be the rules of procedure established in the instrument constituting the arbitration body. In the absence of written rules, the arbitration body will have the authority to determine exactly how the arbitration proceeds.

Arbitration finding

In contrast to the conciliation procedure, which has limited scope and is not binding on the Parties, the arbitration finding is binding.

2. Jordan

With regard to the two draft annexes on arbitration and conciliation pursuant to article 28 of the Convention, on the whole we have no profound observations or divergent opinions since the two draft annexes are based on precedents set in treaties dealing with environmental affairs. However, we wish to make the following comments on the annexes in question:

1. The draft annex concerning arbitration

Article 2, paragraph 1 (d): We propose that the term "ta'widh" (compensation) [in the Arabic version] be replaced by the term "islah dharar" (reparation), which covers the essence of the claim.

Article 2, paragraph 2: The role of the tribunal, after its formation, in determining ("tahdid") the subject matter of the dispute requires interpretation. Does "tahdid" imply "descriptive designation"?

Article 2, paragraph 3: We propose that this paragraph be reworded to read as follows: "The secretariat shall inform all Parties to the Convention of the subject matter of the dispute in order to give them an idea thereof while, at the same time, maintaining confidentiality."

Article 3, paragraph 1: We propose that this paragraph should read as follows: "... a tribunal shall be established consisting of five members, two of whom shall be appointed by the parties to the dispute, two others not being nationals of the parties to the dispute, nor having their usual place of residence in the territory of one of the parties, nor being employed by any of them, nor having dealt with the case in any other capacity" in order to allow monitoring by the States parties and broaden the scope of transparency.

Article 3, paragraph 2: We propose that the expression "shall appoint" be replaced by "may appoint" so that the text will read as follows: "In disputes between more than two parties, parties having the same interest may appoint one arbitrator jointly by agreement" in order to avoid the formation of a tribunal in an illogical manner.

Article 5: We propose that the expression "and the principles of justice and equity" be added to the article so that the law to be applied would include these principles in addition to the provisions of the Convention and international law.

Article 8, paragraph 1: We propose that the expression "recommend essential interim measures" be replaced by the expression "order essential interim measures", since a recommendation concerning interim measures might render them meaningless, especially if the measures, in themselves, were of an urgent and imperative nature.

2. The draft annex concerning conciliation

Article 3, paragraph 1: we propose that the Commission be composed as follows:

"The Commission shall, unless the Parties otherwise agree, be composed of five members, two appointed by each Party concerned, another two being chosen from a list of not more than five juristically qualified conciliators compiled in advance by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and a president, chosen jointly by those members, who shall not be a national of any of the Parties to the dispute, nor have his or her usual place of residence in the territory of one of these Parties, nor have dealt with the case in any other capacity."

We propose the addition of an article 15 which would read as follows: "The conciliation procedures shall terminate when a settlement has been reached, when the Parties have accepted an agreed settlement to the dispute, in the event of one of them rejecting the solution in a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, or on the expiration of a three-month period from the date on which the Commission's report is transmitted to the parties."

3. South Africa

ARBITRATION

Article 1

The claimant Party or Parties shall notify the secretariat that the parties are referring a dispute to arbitration pursuant to article 28. The notification shall state the subject matter of arbitration and include, in particular, the articles of the Convention, the interpretation or application of which are at issue. If the Parties do not agree on the subject matter of the dispute before the President of the tribunal is designated, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the subject matter. The secretariat shall forward the information thus received to all Parties to this Convention.

Article 2

1. In disputes between two Parties, the arbitral tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall designate by common agreement the third arbitrator who shall be the President of the tribunal. The latter shall not be a national of one of the Parties to the dispute nor have his or her usual place of residence in the territory of one of those Parties, nor be employed by any of them, nor have dealt with the case in any other capacity.
2. In disputes between more than two Parties, Parties with the same interest shall appoint one arbitrator jointly by agreement.
3. Any vacancy shall be filled in the manner prescribed for the initial appointment.

Article 3

1. If the President of the arbitral tribunal has not been designated within two months of the appointment of the second arbitrator, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, at the request of a Party, designate the President within a further two-month period.
2. If one of the Parties to the dispute does not appoint an arbitrator within two months of receipt of the request, the other Party may inform the Secretary-General who shall make the designation within a further two-month period.

Article 4

The arbitral tribunal shall render its decisions in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and international law.

Article 5

Unless the Parties to the dispute otherwise agree, the arbitral tribunal shall determine its own rules of procedure. Subject to the rules, the arbitral tribunal may conduct the arbitration in such a manner as it considers appropriate provided that the parties are treated with equality and that at any stage of the proceedings each Party is given a full opportunity of presenting its case.

Article 6

The arbitral tribunal may, at the request of one of the Parties, recommend interim measures of protection that it may deem necessary to preserve the respective rights of any Party or to prevent serious harm to the environment.

Article 7

The Parties to the dispute shall facilitate the work of the arbitral tribunal and in particular, using all means at their disposal, shall:

- (a) Provide it with all relevant documents, information and facilities; and
- (b) Enable it, when necessary, to call witnesses or experts and receive their evidence.

Article 8

The Parties and the arbitrators are under an obligation to protect the confidentiality of any information they receive in confidence during the proceedings of the arbitral tribunal.

Article 9

Unless the arbitral tribunal determines otherwise because of the particular circumstances of the case, the costs of the tribunal shall be borne by the Parties to the dispute in equal shares. The tribunal shall keep a record of all its costs, and shall furnish a final statement thereof to the Parties.

Article 10

Any Party having an interest of a legal nature in the subject matter of the dispute which may be affected by the decision in the case, may intervene in the proceedings with the consent of the tribunal.

Article 11

The tribunal may hear and determine counter claims arising directly out of the subject matter of the dispute.

Article 12

Any award or other decision, on both procedure and substance of the arbitral tribunal, shall be made by a majority vote of the arbitrators.

Article 13

If one of the Parties to the dispute does not appear before the arbitral tribunal or fails to defend its case, the other Party may request the tribunal to continue the proceedings and to make its award. Absence of a Party or a failure of a Party to defend its case shall not constitute a bar to the proceedings. Before rendering its final decision, the arbitral tribunal must satisfy itself that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 14

The tribunal shall render its final award in writing within five months of the date on which it is fully constituted unless it finds it necessary to extend the time limit for a period which should not exceed five months.

Article 15

The final award of the arbitral tribunal shall be confined to the subject matter of the dispute and shall state the reasons on which it is based. It shall contain the names of the members who have participated and the date of the final decision. Any member of the tribunal may attach a separate or dissenting opinion to the final decision.

Article 16

The award shall be binding on the Parties to the dispute. It shall be without appeal unless the Parties to the dispute have agreed to advance to an appellate procedure.

Article 17

Any controversy which may arise between the Parties to the dispute as regards the interpretation or manner of implementation of the final award may be submitted by either Party for decision to the arbitral tribunal which rendered it. The Parties undertake to carry out the award without delay.

CONCILIATION

Article 1

A conciliation commission shall be created upon the request of one of the Parties to the dispute. The commission shall, unless the Parties otherwise agree, be composed of five members, two appointed by each Party concerned, and a President chosen jointly by those members.

Article 2

In disputes between more than two Parties, Parties with the same interest shall appoint their members of the commission jointly by agreement. Where two or more Parties have separate interests or there is a disagreement as to whether they are of the same interest, they shall appoint their members separately.

Article 3

If any appointments by the Parties are not made within two months of the date of the request to create a conciliation commission, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, if asked to do so by the Party which made the request, make those appointments within a further two-month period.

Article 4

If a President of the conciliation commission has not been chosen within two months of the appointment of the last of the members of the commission, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, if asked to do so by a Party, designate a President within a further two-month period.

Article 5

The conciliation commission shall take its decisions by majority vote of its members. It shall, unless the Parties to the dispute otherwise agree, determine its own procedure. It shall render a proposal for resolution of the dispute, which the Parties shall consider in good faith.

Article 6

A disagreement as to whether the conciliation commission has competence shall be decided by the commission.

B. Relevant precedents and latest developments

1. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

In its article 20, paragraph 2 (a), the Rotterdam Convention provides for the adoption by the Conference of the Parties of an annex concerning arbitration procedures. In addition, article 20, paragraph 6, stipulates that an annex on procedures relating to a conciliation commission will be adopted by the Conference of the Parties no later than the second meeting of the Conference⁶. Work has started on these annexes, and drafts will be discussed at the eighth meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) in October 2001.

As stated before, the Rotterdam Convention has not yet entered into force, and so possible impact of the annexes on the UNCCD remains to be seen.

2. Optional Rules for Arbitration of Disputes Relating to Natural Resources and/or the Environment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration

Equally salient regarding the procedures of settlement of disputes is that the Permanent Court of Arbitration adopted the Optional Rules for Arbitration of Disputes Relating to Natural Resources and/or the Environment at the extraordinary meeting of the Administrative Council on 19 June 2001. In fact, this set of optional rules is based on the 1967 Arbitration Rules and the 1980 Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) arbitration rules. The optional rules seek to make the fewest possible changes from the 1967 Arbitration Rules and the 1980 UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules with the aim of facilitating consensual resolution of environmental disputes.

Until the adoption of these rules, there has been no unified forum to which States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, multinational corporations and private Parties could have recourse when they had agreed to seek resolution of controversies concerning environmental protection or conservation of natural resources⁷. The rules could be a useful reference point for the work of the group of experts on legal issues in that they seek to address the lacunae in environmental dispute resolution, especially in matters relating to the composition of the arbitral tribunal, arbitral proceedings and the binding effect of the award.

Notes

- ¹ For decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its second session, see document ICCD/COP(2)/14/Add.1.
- ² Reproduced without formal editing by the UNCCD secretariat.
- ³ WT/CTE/W/191.
- ⁴ FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1 and FCCC/AG13/1998/2.
- ⁵ Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Introduction, www.biodiv.org (Web site).
- ⁶ UNEP/FAO/PIC/INC.7/9 of 21 August 2000.
- ⁷ Optional Rules for Arbitration of Disputes Relating to Natural Resources and/or the Environment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, foreword.



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Item 5 of the provisional agenda

**ACCREDITATION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS, ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS**

Note by the secretariat

1. In accordance with article 22, paragraph 7, of the Convention, and rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties (COP) (decision 1/COP.1, ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1), the secretariat recommends that the Conference of the Parties accredits as observers the non-governmental organizations listed in annex I.
2. Considering that no further accreditation request has been addressed to the secretariat from national, international, governmental or intergovernmental organizations, annex II contains the list of those already accredited to the Conference of the Parties.
3. Assuming that the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session will accredit the organizations referred to in paragraph 1, annex III contains the updated list of non-governmental organizations accredited to the Conference of the Parties.

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Annex I

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS PROPOSED FOR ACCREDITATION TO
THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS FIFTH SESSION**

1. Amigos de los Monegros
C/ Hispanidad 8, 50750
Pina de Ebro (Zaragoza)
Spain
Tel: 34 976 165063
Fax: not given
Email: blaszu@arrakis.es
Established: 1999
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Undertakes activities for promoting the protection of the environment and divulges the natural values of the Monegros area. Implements programmes of eco-tourism to develop the region. Prepares studies and inventories about the natural resources of the area to advise the local population and administration in the use of the same.

2. Association des amis de l'environnement de l'Awkar
BP 252
Nouakchott
Mauritania
Tel: 222 525 5749
Fax: 222 525 9900
Established: 1999
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Undertakes reforestation campaigns. Organizes awareness-raising seminars among the population living in areas affected by desertification and drought. Coordinates activities addressed to women for generating incomes like traditional handcraft.

3. Association Homme, Environnement et Réseaux de Développement
Massira 3 C 406
Marrakech
Morocco
Tel: 212 44 349513
Fax: 212 44 349513
Email: kh_alfeddy@hotmail.com
Established: 1997
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Carries out awareness programmes in schools to discuss different environmental matters such as saving water, recycling, and the protection of trees. Elaborates studies on land degradation, irrigation systems and pollution. Participates in a programme to reduce women poverty. Organizes seminars on water sanitation.

4. Association jeunesse, action, développement
BP 4304
Nouakchott
Mauritania
Tel: (222) 293 727
Fax: (222) 293 727
Email: ajad_97@yahoo.com
Established: 1997
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Operates tree nurseries in local communities and distributes the plants and trees for afforestation. Participates in national environmental conferences and promotes new technologies that facilitate the effective and sustainable use of natural resources, e.g. bucket drip irrigation, solar and wind energy. Organizes campaigns at the local level to encourage the protection of the environment.

5. Association mauritanienne pour la préservation de l'environnement (GLOBE)
BP 238
Nouakchott
Mauritania
Tel: 222 5258239
Fax: 222 5254617
Email: ouldeyil@yahoo.fr
Established: 1995
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes awareness campaigns in schools for the protection of the environment. Establishes specialized committees to combat against bush fires and to manage the pastoral routes. Conducts pilot projects to develop tree nurseries.

6. Association pour la défense des droits de la femme et de l'enfant
BP 2477
Nouakchott
Mauritania
Tel: 222 250204 / 305364
Fax: 222 290107
Email: addfe@hotmail.com / amddfe@iiaridd.mr
Established: 1996
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Undertakes a project for dune fixation. Organizes meetings with women and agricultural cooperatives on the fight against desertification, the protection of the environment and reforestation issues. Strengthens and promotes women associations in order to assist the women and children living in areas affected by drought. Undertakes alphabetization campaigns in rural areas.

7. Central Peruana de Servicios
Edif. Plaza Fuerte, C/ Arequipa No 642 piso 6 - Of. 08
637 Piura
Peru
Tel: 51 327990
Fax: 51 335997
Email: cepeser@cepeser.org.pe
Established: 1986
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Assists in the sustainable management of different micro-basins in Piura. Organizes projects with women and young people to assist them in the constitution of small companies. Encourages and facilitates the creation of farmers and pastoral associations or cooperatives. Develops systems of micro-credit for local populations to generate incomes.

8. Clean World Organization
Box AH 808 Achimota
Accra
Ghana
Tel: 233 21 306032 / 246644
Fax: not given
Established: 1998
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Raises environmental awareness on land degradation and sustainable farming practices, i.e. organic farming. Promotes the economic empowerment of women through income generating activities, such as bee farming and mushroom cultivation. Organizes campaigns on sustainable land management in dryland communities. Assists rural communities to implement programmes on agro-forestry, woodlet establishment and tree planting.

9. Promotora de Desarrollo y Sostenibilidad Ambiental de Honduras (Ecológica)
Av. Paseo Virgilio Zelaya Rubi #3619 2 piso Colonia Castano Sur
Tegucigalpa
Honduras
Tel: 504 221 4949
Fax: 504 225 1914
Email: eco_logica2001@yahoo.com
Established: 2000
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Implements programmes on land degradation and water quality. Develops projects with pastoral and rural communities in sustainable farming and transfer of technology. Manages a programme to raise awareness in the value of water and the improvement of quality.

10. Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights
P.O Box 321
Kumba (Meme S.W. Province)
Cameroon
Tel: 237 354383
Fax: 237 354376
Email: feedar@usa.net
Established: 2000
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Assists in the promotion of livestock farming and in the mechanization of peasant agriculture. Promotes sustainable farming methods and control of deforestation. Manages a tree crop nursery. Seeks technological support to implement sustainable development practices in the local communities. Educates local communities in intensifying the effort to protect community forest and promote eco-tourism.

11. Fondation nationale pour le développement et la solidarité
01 BP 523
Ouagadougou 01
Burkina Faso
Tel: 226 363768 / 361079
Fax: 226 361079
Email: fonades@fasonet.bf
Established: 1992
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Undertakes projects to build anti-erosion constructions to protect fragile areas. Organizes local communities in the management and production of manure as a fertilizer. Assists in the production of seeds and tree planting programmes. Builds wells in different villages around the country. Organizes micro-credits among indigenous women to assist them in starting commercial activities.

12. Fundación Amigos de los Bosques
Calle Jorge Washington N° 1513
Cochabamba
Bolivia
Tel: (591) 04 242073 / 242741
Fax: (591) 04 242073
Email: guivar@comteco.entelnet.bo
Established: 2001
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Contributes to the sustainable socio-economic development of Bolivia through the protection and conservation of the forests. Implements national and regional forestry programmes. Undertakes tree planting campaigns. Promotes eco-tourism in forests as a useful system for developing the areas.

13. Green Belt Movement
PO Box 67545
Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: 254 2 571523
Fax: 254 2 504264
Email: gbm@iconnect.co.ke
Established: 1977
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Promotes among the local communities the culture of indigenous tree planting on public lands and environmentally degraded hot spots. Carries out projects to enhance farmer's knowledge on local biodiversity of crops and their role in food security. Organizes grassroots seminars on environmental education. Prepares information materials on environmental issues. Promotes zero-grazing and organic farming as means of improving soil fertility.

14. Instituto para el Desarrollo Integral de Honduras
Residencial San Ignacio 4ta. Ave. 2da. Calle #3302
Tegucigalpa
Honduras
Tel: 504 231 1548
Fax: 504 239 3050
Email: zelayas@sdnhon.org
Established: 1998
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes projects in different villages of the country to improve their infrastructure in a sustainable way. Prepares materials to inform about the management of solid wastes and classification of garbage. Organizes recycling campaigns addressed to schools.

15. Mauritanie Verte
BP 4598
Nouakchott
Mauritania
Tel: 222 6433298
Fax: not given
Email: mauritanie.verte@caramail.com
Established: 1995
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes awareness campaigns for the communities living in degraded areas on the importance of protecting the environment. Undertakes activities of afforestation and plantation of fruit trees. Conducts projects on tree nurseries throughout the country.

16. Rural Community Development Agency
PO Box 55557
Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: 254 2 331568
Fax: 254 2 311985
Email: rcda@africamail.com
Established: 1993
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes and facilitates reforestation and forestation programmes for the local population. Educates rural communities on appropriate methods for the preservation and protection of the environment. Provides information and training to communities in alternative energy sources like solar and biogas.

17. SAFINA O.N.G.
BP 15059 Motel Fikin N 10/R Commune de Limete
Kinshasa
Democratic Republic of Congo
Tel: 243 9933765
Fax:
Email: ami-namwisi@excite.fr
Established: 1997
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Develops field projects aimed at combating desertification. Aims to raise the public awareness of environment protection through different activities.

18. The Conservancy Association
5 A Capri building, 130 Austin Road
Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR
China
Tel: (852) 2728 6781
Fax: (852) 2728 5538
Email: cahk@conservancy.org.hk / lister@conservancy.org.hk
Established: 1968
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Implements big scale tree planting programmes in the drylands of Inner Mongolia and other different areas of China. Organizes tree planting competitions to encourage local farmers in protection of their living environment. Coordinates educational awareness-raising programmes on the importance of environmental conservation and land degradation.

19. Unione Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo e la Pace
Zona Industriale Ovest
06083 Bastia Umbra
Italy
Tel: 39 075 8004667
Fax: 39 075 8004748
Email: uvisp@mail.com
Established: 1987
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes tree planting programmes in local communities. Undertakes projects to install irrigation systems and inland waterways in areas affected by serious drought. Organizes training programmes for local farmers.

Annex II**LIST OF NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL, GOVERNMENTAL OR INTERGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

1. African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACPGS)
2. African Development Bank (AfDB)
3. African Organization of Cartography and Remote-Sensing
4. Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACTC)
5. Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD)
6. Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)
7. Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD)
8. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC)
9. CAB International
10. Centre for Environment and Development, Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE)
11. Commonwealth Secretariat
12. Communauté des Etats Sahelo-Sahariens (CEN-SAD)
13. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research/International Crops
Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (CGIAR/ICRISAT)
14. Council of Europe
15. Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa
16. ECOWAS/CEDEAO - Economic Community of West African States/Communauté
Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
17. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
18. International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
19. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
20. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
21. International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)
22. League of Arab States
23. Organization of African Unity (OAU)
24. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
25. Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)
26. Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)
27. Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
28. Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR)
29. Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilization of
Soil (SARCCUS)
30. Southern African Development Community (SADC)
31. Sovereign Military Order of Malta
32. Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale, communauté économique et
monétaire de l'Afrique (UDEAC-CEMAC)

Annex III

UPDATED LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ACCREDITED
TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES^{*}

1. ACFED/SAHEL - Appui conseil femmes environnement développement au sahel, Burkina Faso
2. Action communautaire pour la protection de l'environnement (ACPE), Cameroon
3. Action for Development (AFORD), Mauritius
4. Action humaine pour le développement intégré au Sénégal (AHDIS), Senegal
5. Action pour une gestion rationnelle de l'environnement en Mauritanie (AGREEM), Mauritania
6. ACTIONAID, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
7. Actions pour la lutte contre la désertification au Sahel - ALUDES, Niger
8. Actions pour le développement rural intégré, Niger
9. ADRINOK-Centre d'appui au développement rural intégré du Nord-Kivu, Rwanda
10. Africa Harvest Mission, Nigeria
11. Africa Resources Trust, Zimbabwe
12. African American Islamic Institute, Inc., Senegal
13. African Association for Literacy and Adult Education, Kenya
14. African Association of Development Education, Togo
15. African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya
16. African Forum For Mathematical Ecology, Ethiopia
17. Afrique environnementale (AE), centre africain de protection environnementale et pour l'assistance, Côte d'Ivoire
18. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Egypt
19. Agricultural and Environmental Development Foundation, Sri Lanka
20. Agro-Galliness Farm, Sierra Leone
21. Aide au Sahel, Mali
22. Aide aux femmes et enfants deshérités de l'Iguidi (AFEDI), Mauritania
23. AKSS, India
24. Al Nasser Ladies Center, Jordan
25. All Africa Students Union (AASU), Ghana
26. All Pakistan Youth Federation, Pakistan
27. Alliance Niger - Nature, Niger
28. Alternatives (Communauté d'action pour la mobilisation des initiatives pour un développement intégral), Togo
29. Amasachina Self Help Association, Ghana
30. Amazon'India, France
31. Amicale des forestières du Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso
32. Amigos de la Tierra (Friends of the Earth Spain), Spain
33. Amigos de los Monegros, Spain
34. Arab Office for Youth & Environment, Egypt
35. Arab Urban Development Institute, Saudi Arabia
36. Arusha Dicoesan Development Office, United Republic of Tanzania
37. Asociacion de Derecho Ambiental de la Region Inka, Peru
38. Asociacion Ecologista de Defensa de la Naturaleza (AEDENAT), Spain
39. Asociación Kunas Unidos Por Nabguana (KUNA), Panama

^{*} Assuming that the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session will accredit the organizations listed in annex I.

40. Asociacion Los Algarrobos, Argentina
41. Asociacion Mexicana de Uniones de Credito del Sector Social A.C., Mexico
42. Asociación para el Desarrollo Progresivo de los Pueblos, Peru
43. Asociacion Vida Sana, Spain
44. Associação dos Jornalistas em População Ambiente e Desenvolvimento, Cape Verde
45. Associação Pernambucana de Defesa da Natureza (ASPA), Brazil
46. Association congolaise du froid, Congo
47. Association de coopération et de recherches pour le développement (ACORD), Mali
48. Association de formation et d'appui au développement (AFAD), Mali
49. Association de l'arbre, Mauritania
50. Association de réflexion d'échanges et d'action pour l'environnement et le développement (ARÉA-ED), Algeria
51. Association de sauvegarde pour le développement économique et social (A.S.D.E.S.), Togo
52. Association des amis de la nature et de l'environnement, Guinea
53. Association des amis de la Saoura, Algeria
54. Association des amis de l'environnement de l'Awkar, Mauritania
55. Association des amis Tamchakett, Mauritania
56. Association des bacheliers pour l'emploi et le développement, Senegal
57. Association des femmes africaines pour la recherche sur le développement (AFARD - CAMEROUN), Cameroon
58. Association des jeunes pour l'éducation et le développement (A.J.E.D.), Senegal
59. Association des personnes promotrices des initiatives paysannes, Benin
60. Association des volontaires d'oeuvres chrétiennes et humanitaires, Togo
61. Association des volontaires pour le développement (A.V.D.), Burkina Faso
62. Association développement de la vallée du Dra (ADEDRA), Morocco
63. Association développement durable, Mauritania
64. Association for Rural and Environment Care (AREC), Bangladesh
65. Association For Sarva Seva Farms (ASSEFA), India
66. Association for the Promotion of Appropriate, Socially and Environmentally Adapted Technologies, c/o German Working Group on Desertification, Germany
67. Association française d'amitié et de solidarité avec les peuples d'Afrique (AFASPA), France
68. Association Guinée pour la promotion des énergies renouvelables (AGUIPER), Guinea
69. Association Homme, Environnement et Réseaux de Développement, Morocco
70. Association internationale des femmes francophones, Mauritania
71. Association internationale forêts méditerranéennes, France
72. Association internationale Six "S", Burkina Faso
73. Association jeunesse, action, développement, Mauritania
74. Association jeunesse populaire, Morocco
75. Association malienne des amis du sahel, Mali
76. Association malienne pour la conservation de la faune et de son environnement (AMCFE), Mali
77. Association malienne pour la promotion du Sahel, Mali
78. Association malienne pour la protection de l'environnement "Stop-Sahel", Mali
79. Association malienne pour la protection et le développement de l'environnement au Sahel (AMPRODE/SAHEL), Mali
80. Association malienne pour le développement (AMADE), Mali
81. Association mauritanienne pour la préservation de l'environnement (GLOBE), Mauritania

82. Association mauritanienne pour la promotion des familles, la santé et l'environnement (AMPFSE), Mauritania
83. Association Mauritanienne pour le bien-être et le secours de l'enfant et de la mère, Mauritania
84. Association mauritanienne pour le développement et la protection de l'environnement, Mauritania
85. Association nationale "IBN-AL-AWAM", Algeria
86. Association nationale d'action rurale (ANAR), Burkina Faso
87. Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO), Gambia
88. Association of Women in Development Experts (AWIDE), Ghana
89. Association of Zimbabwean Traditional Environmental Conservationists, Zimbabwe
90. Association Orukutuku, Benin
91. Association peuples culture développement, Togo
92. Association pour l'innovation et la recherche technologique appropriée en environnement (A.I.R.T.A.E.), Burkina Faso
93. Association pour la défense des droits de la femme et de l'enfant, Mauritania
94. Association pour la défense et la protection du patrimoine local (ADEPPAL), Democratic Republic of Congo
95. Association pour la distribution d'énergie solaire pour le développement (ADESD), Guinea
96. Association pour la promotion des Batwa (ASBL), Rwanda
97. Association pour la protection de l'environnement en Mauritanie, Mauritania
98. Association pour la protection de l'environnement et de bien-être social (APEBES), Togo
99. Association pour la protection de l'environnement, Chad
100. Association pour la protection de la nature (A.P.N. Sahel), Burkina Faso
101. Association pour la protection de la nature et de l'environnement de Kairouan (APNEK), Tunisia
102. Association pour la santé de la mère, du nouveau-né et de l'enfant, Togo
103. Association pour la sauvegarde de l'environnement et le développement (ASED), Benin
104. Association pour la sauvegarde des espèces animales et végétales en voie de disparition, Mauritania
105. Association pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine martiniquais, Martinique
106. Association pour le développement d'Abere, Mauritania
107. Association pour le développement des techniques agro-écologiques (ADTAE), Burkina Faso
108. Association pour le développement du village de Bougoutoub Banny, Senegal
109. Association pour le développement économique et culturel de Dafort, Mauritania
110. Association pour le développement économique social environnemental du nord, Senegal
111. Association pour le développement et la formation des jeunes et des femmes sur l'environnement, Rwanda
112. Association Sahel Nature, Burkina Faso
113. Association sénégalaise d'appui au développement (ASADE), Senegal
114. Association tchadienne des volontaires pour la protection de l'environnement, Chad
115. Association togolaise pour la promotion humaine (A.T.P.H.), Togo
116. Association Tunisie Méditerranée pour le développement durable, Tunisia
117. Association tunisienne pour la protection de la nature et de l'environnement (ATPNE), Tunisia
118. Association/Groupe d'études et de consultation d'appui au monde rural à l'environnement et l'engineering (GECAMRE), Burkina Faso

119. Australian Conservation Foundation, Australia
120. Australian Council For Overseas Aid, Australia
121. Avorora, Tajikistan
122. Bawadina Rural Women Development Society, Sudan
123. Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society (BERDSO), Cameroon
124. Benin "21" , Benin
125. Bhoruka Charitable Trust, India
126. Bienfaisance sans frontières, Mauritania
127. Bina Swadaya - Community Self Reliance Development Agency, Indonesia
128. Birdlife International, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
129. BOFIX diffusion, France
130. Bohumukhi Milon Shangha, Bangladesh
131. Bombay Natural History Society, India
132. Both Ends, Netherlands
133. Botswana Technology Centre, Botswana
134. Brain-Work of Budlet Community, Bangladesh
135. Brot fur die Welt, Germany
136. Busoga Youth Environment Protection Association, Uganda
137. CAATINGA - Centro de Assessoria e Apoio aos Trabalhadores e Instituições nao Governamentais Alternativas, Brazil
138. CARE - International, Ethiopia, Ethiopia
139. CARE Denmark, Denmark
140. Caribbean Network for Intergrated Rural Development, Trinidad and Tobago
141. Carrefour Sahel, Mali
142. CATIE: Tropical Agriculture Research and Higher Education Center, Costa Rica
143. ÇEKÜL - Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environmental and Cultural Heritage, Turkey
144. Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), United States of America
145. Central Peruana de Servicios, Peru
146. Central Unica dos Trabalhadores (CUT), Brazil
147. Centre africain d'assistance de protection de l'environnement au Sahel, Senegal
148. Centre d'action pour le développement intégré dans les communautés, Burundi
149. Centre d'actions et de réalisations internationales, France
150. Centre d'appui au développement intégré et durable du monde rural (CADIM-ONG), Benin
151. Centre d'études et de recherches des initiatives pour le développement agricole et artisanal, Benin
152. Centre de production de pépinières et de formation de Kloto, Togo
153. Centre de recherche et d'information pour le développement (CRID) , France
154. Centre de suivi écologique, Senegal
155. Centre for Action-Oriented Research on African Development (CARAD), Cameroon
156. Centre for Alternative Development Strategies - CADS, Sierra Leone
157. Centre for Our Common Future, Switzerland
158. Centre for Overseas Research and Development (CORD), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
159. Centre for Science and Environment, India
160. Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Application (CENESTA), Iran (Islamic Republic of)
161. Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement, France
162. Centre pour l'environnement et le développement rural (CEDER), Cameroon
163. Centro Andino de Investigacion y Desarrollo, Peru

164. Centro de Experimentacion y Capacitacion en Tecnologia Apropiadada (TEKHNE) , Chile
165. Centro Salvadoreno de Tecnologia Apropiadada (CESTA), El Salvador
166. Cercle international pour la promotion de la création, Cameroon
167. Chisinau Branch of the Environmental Movement of Moldova, Republic of Moldova
168. CHLOROPHYLLE, France
169. Christian Aid, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
170. Christian Care, Zimbabwe
171. Christian Service Committee of the Churches in Malawi, Malawi
172. CIDECO - Centro de Investigación y difusión Ecológica y Cultural de Otavalo, Ecuador
173. CIEPAD, France
174. Clean World Organization, Ghana
175. Climate Network Africa, Kenya
176. Club des amis de la nature et la protection de l'environnement, Mauritania
177. Club des prospecteurs de l'or vert (CLUPOV), Chad
178. Club Unesco du centre d'action femme et enfant, Democratic Republic of Congo
179. Collectif des organisations non gouvernementales actives en Côte d'Ivoire (CONGACI), Côte d'Ivoire
180. Collectif haïtien pour la protection de l'environnement et un développement alternatif, Haiti
181. Comité d'appui pour la promotion dans le Sahel (CAPROS), Mali
182. Comité de coordination des actions des ONG au Mali CCA-ONG, Mali
183. Comité de Santé et de Développement de Birava, Democratic Republic of Congo
184. Comité français contre la faim, France
185. Comité Nacional Pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora CODEFF, Chile
186. Communities Forestry and Social Development Organisation, Ghana
187. Community Development Research Foundation, United Republic of Tanzania
188. Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura, Brazil
189. CONGAC - Confédération des ONG d'environnement et de développement de l'Afrique Centrale, Cameroon
190. Conseil des organisations non-gouvernementales d'appui au développement (CONGAD), Senegal
191. Consejo Andino de Manejo Ecológico, Peru
192. Conservatoire et jardin botanique des Mascarin, Reunion
193. Consolidated Environmental Conservation Organisation (CECO), Kenya
194. Consultation-recherche-éducation en environnement pour un développement durable en Afrique (CREDA), Togo
195. Contribution au développement rural (ONG-CDR), Niger
196. Coopération - Solidarité - Développement, Niger
197. Coopérative agricole al Baraka d'Aleg, Mauritania
198. Coopérative d'agriculture et d'élevage de reboisement de Bareina, Mauritania
199. Cooperazione per lo sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti, Italy
200. Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni non governative per la Cooperazione Internazionale allo Sviluppo (COCIS), Italy
201. Coordination in Development, Inc. (CODEL), United States of America
202. Coordination nationale de la plate-forme paysanne du Niger (CNPFP), Niger
203. Côte d'Ivoire écologie, Côte d'Ivoire
204. Council For Human Ecology-Kenya (CHEK), Kenya
205. Council for Tribal and Rural Development (CTRD), India
206. Council of Swaziland Churches, Swaziland
207. Country Women Association of Nigeria, Nigeria
208. DARNA, Chad

209. DESCO/Centro de Estudios Y Promoción del Desarrollo, Peru
210. Desert Research Foundation of Namibia, Namibia
211. Detmac Associates, Cameroon
212. Developing Countries Farm Radio Network, Canada
213. Development Alternatives Network, Kenya
214. Development Centre International, Bangladesh
215. Development Group, India
216. Diaconia, Brazil
217. Disaster Mitigation Institute, India
218. Drylands Coordination Group, Norway
219. Earth Search, Nigeria
220. EarthAction Network, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
221. EarthAction Network (Acción por la Tierra) Regional Office, Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile
222. Earthcare Africa Monitoring Institute, Kenya
223. ECO LINK, South Africa
224. Eco-Club Tapan, Armenia
225. Ecociencia, Fundación Ecuatoriana de Estudios Ecológicos, Ecuador
226. Ecole et vie, Togo
227. Ecological Club "Catena", Turkmenistan
228. Ecological Movement of Kyrgyzstan "Aleyne", Kyrgyzstan
229. ECOMONDIA, Romania
230. EcoNews Africa, Kenya
231. EcoPeace, Israel
232. Egerton University, Kenya
233. Egyptian Biodynamic Association, Egypt
234. Egyptian Society for Cultural Development, Egypt
235. Emission Trading Association of Australia Ldp, Australia
236. Emmaus International Association, France
237. Enda Inter-Arabe, Tunisia
238. ENDA-Maghreb, Morocco
239. Energies-eau-environnement pour le développement, Cameroon
240. Entreprenariat développement environnement nutrition (EDEN), Togo
241. Enviro-protect, Cameroon
242. Environment & Development Society of Ethiopia, The (LEM), Ethiopia
243. Environment and Development Resource Centre (EDRC), Belgium
244. Environment Development Society, India
245. Environment Liaison Centre International, Kenya
246. Environment Protection and Development Centre, India
247. Environment Protection Association of Ghana, Ghana
248. Environment Society of Chandigarh, , India
249. Environmental Defense Fund, United States of America
250. Environmental Monitoring Group, South Africa
251. Environmental Policy and Society (EPOS), Sweden
252. Environmental Research Centre, Kazakhstan
253. Environmentalists Society, Sudan
254. Environnement et développement du tiers-monde (ENDA-TM), Senegal
255. Espoir, Mauritania
256. Esquel Group Foundation, United States of America
257. European Environmental Bureau, Belgium
258. European Society for Soil Conservation, Spain
259. Evangelische Akademie Tutzing, Germany
260. Favdo - Forum for African Voluntary Development Organizations, Senegal

261. Federação dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura do Estado de Pernambuco (FETAPE), Brazil
262. Fédération des associations des parents d'élèves du Cameroun, Cameroon
263. Fédération des associations du Fouta pour le développement - FAFD, Senegal
264. Fédération des associations féminines du Sénégal (FAFS), Senegal
265. Fédération des ONG au Togo (FONGTO), Togo
266. Fédération des organisations non-gouvernementales du Sénégal (FONGS), Senegal
267. Fédération nationale des GIE éleveurs du Sénégal, Senegal
268. Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights, Cameroon
269. Felege Guihon International, Switzerland
270. Femme - Jeunesse - Environnement - Santé (FEMJES), Niger
271. Fondation centrafricaine pour la sauvegarde des ressources, FOCSARENA, Central African Republic
272. Fondation Charles Léopold Mayer, France
273. Fondation des amis de la nature (NATURAMA), Burkina Faso
274. Fondation du Léman, Switzerland
275. Fondation nationale pour le développement et la solidarité, Burkina Faso
276. Fondation paix et développement, Senegal
277. Fondation René Dumont, Senegal
278. Fondo Pro Naturaleza - Pronatura, Dominican Republic
279. Forest Resources Environment Development and Conservation Association (FREDA), Myanmar
280. ForUM - The Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development, Norway
281. Forum international des exploitants forestiers, Democratic Republic of Congo
282. Forum maghrébin pour l'environnement et le développement, Morocco
283. Foyer des jeunes et de la culture de Boulandor, Senegal
284. Frank-Link Associates, Cameroon
285. Friends of the Earth, Netherlands
286. Friends of the Earth Australia (FoEA), Australia
287. Friends of the Earth Ghana, Ghana
288. Friends of the Earth Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone
289. Friends of the Environment, Uganda
290. Friends of the Environment and Development Association, Egypt
291. Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC)/Quakers, United States of America
292. Fundação Grupo Esquel Brasil, Brazil
293. Fundación 2001 / Global Nature, Spain
294. Fundación Alma, Colombia
295. Fundación Ambiente Y Recursos Naturales (FARN), Argentina
296. Fundación Amigos de los Bosques, Bolivia
297. Fundación Del Sur, Argentina
298. Fundación Ecológica "Mazan", Ecuador
299. Fundación Ecológica Arcoiris, Ecuador
300. Fundación Habitat & Desarrollo, Argentina
301. Fundación Hernandiana, Argentina
302. Fundación para el Desarrollo en Justicia y Paz, Argentina
303. Fundación Patagonia Natural, Argentina
304. Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia
305. Fundación Rio Parnaíba, Brazil
306. Fundación San Gregorio de Protoiviejo, Ecuador
307. Gandhivan, India
308. Gania Unnayan Committee, India

309. GECOU Research Group, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
310. General Union of Peasants (The), Syrian Arab Republic
311. German Advisory Council on Global Change, Germany
312. Gia-Nabio Agro-Forestry Development Organisation, Ghana
313. GIC-DERPREA: Groupe d'initiative commune pour le développement rural, la protection de l'environnement, de l'élevage et de l'artisanat, Cameroon
314. Gilma Youngsters, Ghana
315. Global Environmental Forum, Japan
316. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment, Belgium
317. Globe Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE) - South Africa, South Africa
318. Good Social Work Centre, India
319. Green Belt Movement, Kenya
320. Green Cross International (GCI), Switzerland
321. Green Earth Organization (GEO), Ghana
322. Green Environment Movement, Nigeria
323. Green Forum for Development, Ghana
324. GreenLife Society - North American Chapter, United States of America
325. Groupe de recherches et d'applications techniques (GRAT), Mali
326. Groupe de recherche-action pour la promotion économique et sociale (GRAPES), Mali
327. Groupe de recherche pour le développement socio-économique en vue de la promotion humaine et de la coopération internationale, Togo
328. Groupement d'appui aux initiatives économiques des femmes, Mali
329. Groupement des aides privées, Niger
330. Groupement des handicapés producteurs de Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
331. Groupement des retraités éducateurs sans frontières, France
332. Grupo de Estudios Ambientales A.C., Mexico
333. Guamina, Mali
334. Guinée écologie, Guinea
335. Haribon Foundation, Philippines
336. Health and Environment Programme, Cameroon
337. Henry Doubleday Research Association, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
338. Heritage International Organisation, Nigeria
339. Hope for Women, Ethiopia
340. Human Settlements of Zambia (HUZA), Zambia
341. ICEF - International Court of the Environment Foundation, Italy
342. Imo Youth Network Programme, Nigeria, Nigeria
343. INAFORM, Morocco
344. India Community Development Service Society, India
345. Indian Committee of Youth Organisations (ICYO), India
346. Inner Mongolia Arid Land Management Foundation, United States of America
347. Institut africain pour le développement économique et social (INADES-Formation), Burkina Faso
348. Institut de recherche et documentation sur les problèmes du tiers-monde, Italy
349. Institut de recherche sur l'environnement (IREC), France
350. Institut Mariam Diallo, Mauritania
351. Institute for Development Anthropology, United States of America
352. Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development, Italy
353. Institute for Rural Resources Development Studies, Indonesia
354. Institute of Development Studies, India
355. Institute of Sustainable Development Environmental & Scientific Research, India

356. Institute of Training Concern, Bangladesh
357. Instituto de Investigacion de Zonas Deserticas de la Universidad Autonoma de San Luis Potosi, Mexico
358. Instituto de Investigacion Y Desarrollo Comunal "La Libertad", Trujillo, Peru, Peru
359. Instituto de Pre-Historia, Antropologia e Ecologia (IPHAE), Brazil
360. Instituto Desert, Brazil
361. Instituto para el Desarrollo Integral de Honduras, Honduras
362. Instituto per le relazioni tra l'Italia e i Paesi dell'Africa, America Latina e Medio Oriente (IPALMO), Italy
363. Interdisciplinary Center for Technological Analysis and Forecasting, Israel
364. Intermediate Technology - Kenya , Kenya
365. International Academy of the Environment, Switzerland
366. International Campaign for Freedom and Peace, Benin
367. International Catholic Organisation for Cinema and Audiovisual (OCIC), Italy
368. International Central Asian Biodiversity Institute (BIOSTAN), Uzbekistan
369. International Centre for Research in Agroforestry, Kenya
370. International Chamber of Commerce, United States of America
371. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, India
372. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Belgium
373. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, Canada
374. International Council of Women, France
375. International Environmental Association of Women of Orient, Kazakhstan
376. International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), France
377. International Federation of University Women (IFUW), Switzerland
378. International Fund to Combat Desertification, Kazakhstan
379. International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change, Germany
380. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
381. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Philippines
382. International Juridical Organisation for Environment and Development, Italy
383. International Organization for World Peace Disarmament Development and World Human Rights, United States of America
384. International Peace Research Association, Switzerland
385. International Soil Reference and Information Centre, Netherlands
386. International Synergy Institute, United States of America
387. International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS), Austria
388. International Youth and Student Movement for the UN (ISMUN), Switzerland
389. Islamic Relief Association (ISRA), Gambia
390. Jagruthi Society, India
391. Jana Seva Parisad, India
392. Jeunesse pionnière rurale, Togo
393. Jeunesse sans frontières (JEUSAF), Cameroon
394. Jordanian Society for Women, Environment Development, Jordan
395. Journalists Environmental Association of Tanzania (JET), United Republic of Tanzania
396. Kalahari Conservation Society, Botswana
397. Karnataka Welfare Society (KWALITY), India
398. Kelansar Vikas Samiti (KVS), India
399. KENGO Kenya Energy and Environment Organizations, Kenya
400. Kenya Consumers' Organization, Kenya
401. Kenya Volunteer Development Services, Kenya

402. Kerala Sastra Sahithya Parishad, India
403. Kindernothilfe (KNH), Germany
404. KWIA Support Group For Indigenous People, Belgium
405. La Colombe, Togo
406. Laboratoire de géographie physique zonale, France
407. LAPO - Lift Above Poverty Organisation, Nigeria
408. Law and Environment Eurasia Partnership (LEEP), Uzbekistan
409. League for Pastoral Peoples, Germany
410. Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center Inc., Philippines
411. Les amis de la terre, Benin
412. Les amis de la Terre, Djibouti (AMITERD), Djibouti
413. Les amis de la Terre-Togo, Togo
414. Lesotho Council of NGOs, Lesotho
415. Liga de Defensa Del Medio Ambiente (LIDEMA) , Bolivia
416. Ligue de lutte contre le sous-développement, Mali
417. Ligue tchadienne pour la sauvegarde de l'environnement (LTSE), Chad
418. Lutheran World Federation, Switzerland
419. Lutheran World Federation, Uganda
420. Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organisation, Kenya
421. Mauritanie Verte, Mauritania
422. Mauritius Council of Social Service, Mauritius
423. MED-FORUM, Spain
424. Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development, Greece
425. Menyisa Multipurpose Group, Cameroon
426. Meteo-Ambiente - Associazione Culturale, Italy
427. Mission Sahel, Mali
428. Monitor International, United States of America
429. MORABI - Associação de Apoio à Auto-Promoção da Mulher no Desenvolvimento, Cape Verde
430. Mouvement d'action pour le renouveau social, Togo
431. Mouvement écologique Algérien (MEA), Algeria
432. Movimiento Agroecológico Chileno, Chile
433. Movimiento Ambientalista Nicaraguense, Nicaragua
434. Movimondo Molisv, Italy
435. Nafa-Gonal , Guinea-Bissau
436. Nahl Environmental Protection Society, Yemen
437. Namibia Development Trust, Namibia
438. National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Swaziland, Swaziland
439. Natural Heritage Institute, United States of America
440. Natural Resources Protection Group (NARP), Sudan
441. Naurzum - Non-governmental Ecological Organisation, Kazakhstan
442. Near East Foundation, United States of America
443. Neighbour In Need Foundation (NENFOUND), Ghana
444. Ngara District Development Organisation, United Republic of Tanzania
445. Nigerian Concerned Group for Environment, Population and Development, Nigeria
446. Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST), Nigeria
447. NOMAD-AID, Djibouti
448. Novib, Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation, Netherlands
449. OCBE/VERT Observatoire des cultures bantoues de la biodiversité et de l'éducation à l'environnement, Congo
450. Office africain pour le développement et la coopération, Senegal
451. One World Now, United States of America

- 452. ONG EL BIRR, Mauritania
- 453. Organisation centrafricaine pour la défense de la nature, Central African Republic
- 454. Organisation d'aide au développement, Guinea
- 455. Organisation des femmes du Cap-Vert (OMCV), Cape Verde
- 456. Organisation féminine pour le développement du Haut-Nkam (OR.FE.DE.HN), Cameroon
- 457. Organisation mauritanienne de secours (OMS), Mauritania
- 458. Organisation mauritanienne pour la protection de l'environnement et la lutte contre la désertification, Mauritania
- 459. Organisation mauritanienne pour le développement des zones arides et semi-arides (ODZASAM), Mauritania
- 460. Organisation nigérienne pour le développement à la base du potentiel humain (ONDPH), Niger
- 461. Organisation pour la sauvegarde de l'environnement, l'amélioration de l'habitat et la lutte contre les catastrophes naturelles, Democratic Republic of Congo
- 462. Orissa State Volunteers and Social Workers Association, India
- 463. OXFAM, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 464. Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organisation (PRWSWO), Pakistan
- 465. Pamo Volunteers, Uganda
- 466. PanAmerican-PanAfrican Association, United States of America
- 467. Partenaires de la femme malienne (PA.FE.M), Mali
- 468. Partnership Management and Support Program, Cameroon
- 469. Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 470. Peace Trust, India
- 471. Pentecost Social Services, Ghana
- 472. People In Action, Gambia
- 473. Perimart International, Kenya
- 474. Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, Philippines
- 475. Platform for Sustainable Development, Netherlands
- 476. Pollution Control Association of Liberia (POCAL), Liberia
- 477. Poor and Progress Assistance (PAPA), Bangladesh
- 478. Port Loko United Nations Students Association/Port Loko, Sierra Leone
- 479. Potable Water and Environmental Awareness, Cameroon
- 480. PREDAS, Togo
- 481. Project Earth Action - Congo, Congo
- 482. Projektstelle Umwelt & Entwicklung, Germany
- 483. Projet de lutte contre la malnutrition, Democratic Republic of Congo
- 484. PROMETA - Protection del Medio Ambiente Tarija, Bolivia
- 485. Promo-femmes/développement sport, Burkina Faso
- 486. Promotora de Desarrollo y Sostenibilidad Ambiental de Honduras (Ecológica), Honduras
- 487. Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania, Albania
- 488. Proterra, Peru
- 489. Public Campaign on Environment and Development, Sri Lanka
- 490. PVO/NGO/NRMS (World Learning Inc.), United States of America
- 491. Rajasthan Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj, India
- 492. Recherche, appui et formation aux initiatives d'auto-développement, Togo
- 493. Red Mexicana de Esfuerzos contra la desertificacion y la degradacion de los recursos naturales (RIOD MEX) A.C., Mexico
- 494. REDES Friends of the Earth - Uruguay, Uruguay

495. Regroupement des organismes Canada-Haïtiens pour le développement, Canada
496. Research Group on Combating Desertification of Forestry Society of Chifeng, China
497. Réseau africain genre/gestion des ressources naturelles, Burkina Faso
498. Réseau africain pour le développement (RADEV), Ethiopia
499. Réseau africain pour le développement intégré (RADI), Senegal
500. Réseau d'appui aux initiatives communautaires, Mali
501. Réseau d'éducation pour le développement en coopération - REDEC, Guinea
502. Réseau d'experts volontaires (R.E.V), Cameroon
503. Réseau de développement d'agriculture durable (REDAD), Benin
504. Réseau international pour le développement et l'environnement à la base (RIDEB - AFRIQUE), Benin
505. Réseau pour l'environnement et le développement durable en Afrique (REDDA/NESDA), Côte d'Ivoire
506. Réseau québécois des groupes écologistes, Canada
507. Restoration of Environment Against Distress (READ), Kenya
508. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
509. Royal Geographical Society, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
510. Rural Centre for Human Interests, India
511. Rural Community Development Agency, Kenya
512. Rural Development Foundation of Pakistan, Pakistan
513. Rural Development Organisation, Cameroon
514. Rural Women Environmental Protection Association, Cameroon
515. RUZGAR - Ecological Society, Azerbaijan
516. S.O.S. OASIS, Mauritania
517. SAFINA O.N.G., Democratic Republic of Congo
518. Sahabat Alam Malaysia - Friends of the Earth (Malaysia), Malaysia
519. SAHEL 3000, Senegal
520. Sahel défis: développement environnement formation insertion sociale, France
521. Sahel solidarité, Burkina Faso
522. Sahel vert, Burkina Faso
523. SAILD, Cameroon
524. SAPHTA - salubrité, propreté, hygiène et techniques assainissement, Niger
525. Save the Children - Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso
526. Saviya Development Foundation, Sri Lanka
527. School Dropout Services, Kenya
528. Secrétariat de concertation des ONG maliennes (SECO-ONG/MALI), Mali
529. Secrétariat permanent des organisations non-gouvernementales (SPONG), Burkina Faso
530. Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), India
531. Service Civil International (SCI), Bangladesh
532. Service Extension and Action Research for Communities in the Hills (SEARCH-NEPAL), Nepal
533. Shirkat Gah Women's Resource Centre, Pakistan
534. Sierra Leone Adult Education Association (SLADEA), Sierra Leone
535. Sindh Rural Women's Up-lift Group, Pakistan
536. SIYOTANKA, France
537. Social Fund "Socium" of Support and Realization Youth's Initiatives, The, Kyrgyzstan
538. Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental, Peru
539. Société algérienne pour le droit de l'environnement, Algeria
540. Société pour le développement de la cuvette-ouest (SODECO), Congo
541. Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE), Pakistan

542. Society for Rural Advancement and Democratic Humanitarian Action, India
543. Society for Rural Development (Gram Bharati Samiti), India
544. Socio-Ecological Union, Russian Federation
545. Solagral, France
546. Solar Cookers International, United States of America
547. Solidarité Canada Sahel, Canada
548. Solidarité humaine, Togo
549. Solidarité pour le Sahel (SOLISA), Mali
550. SOS - Sahel international, Senegal
551. SOS - Terre-air-mer, Senegal
552. SOS Nature, Togo
553. SOS-SAHEL INTERNATIONAL, France
554. South Asia Partnership - Nepal, Nepal
555. South-South Solidarity, India
556. Southern Networks for Environment and Development, Kenya
557. Southern Youth and Students Organization, India
558. SouthPanAfrican International, Togo
559. Sri Lanka Environment Congress, Sri Lanka
560. Sri Lanka Environment Journalists Forum , Sri Lanka
561. St. Xavier's Social Service Society, India
562. Stockholm Environment Institute , Sweden
563. Stop - Désert, Mauritania
564. Sudanese Environment and Development Organization , Sudan
565. Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS), Sudan
566. Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), Sudan
567. Sudanese Social Forestry Society, Sudan
568. Suntaa-Nuntaa Rural Development Programme, Ghana
569. Sunyani Diocesan Development Office, Ghana
570. Sustainable Development Policy Institute , Pakistan
571. Sustainable Negev - Negev Bar Kayma, Israel
572. Swabi Women Welfare Society, Pakistan
573. Swaziland Farmer Development Foundation, Swaziland
574. Syndicat d'initiatives des Nyangezi (SINYA), Democratic Republic of Congo
575. Synergos Institute Inc., United States of America
576. Syrian Agricultural Engineers Syndicate, Syrian Arab Republic
577. Tamil Nadu Environment Council/Ceda Trust (TNEC), India
578. Tanzania Environmental Society (TESO) , United Republic of Tanzania
579. Tanzania Tree Planting Foundation, United Republic of Tanzania
580. Tarime Rural Development Trust Fund (TARDTF), United Republic of Tanzania
581. Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), India
582. Terra Nuova, Italy
583. Terre des hommes - France, France
584. Terre vivante - Living Earth, Mauritania
585. The Conservancy Association, China
586. The Conservation Society of Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone
587. The Together Foundation, United States of America
588. Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), Italy
589. Third World Network , Malaysia
590. Thusano Lefatsheng , Botswana
591. Tree and Energy Conservation Programmes (TRENCOP), Uganda
592. Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute, India
593. Trust For Transitional Action To Progress (TTAP), India
594. Trust-Help, India
595. Turkish Association for the Conservation of Nature, Turkey

- 596. Turkish Foundation for Combating Erosion, Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats (TEMA), Turkey
- 597. Twenty First Century Rural Development Society, India
- 598. Uganda Association for Social Economic Progress, Uganda
- 599. Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement, Uganda
- 600. Un pas de plus pour l'enfant (UPPE), Togo
- 601. Unione Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo e la Pace, Italy
- 602. United Club, Bangladesh
- 603. United Nations Association in Canada, Canada
- 604. United Nations of Youth, Senegal
- 605. United Socio Economic Development & Research Programme (UNDARP), India
- 606. Universidad Internacional de Andalucia Sede Antonio Machado Centro Andaluz de Estudios para el Desarrollo Rural, Spain
- 607. Vent-soleil-environnement et développement (VESEDI), France
- 608. Vernot Environment, Colombia
- 609. Vihar Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, India
- 610. Volontaires dans la lutte contre la désertification et la sécheresse (VOLUDES), Guinea-Bissau
- 611. Vredeseilanden - COOPIBO, Togo
- 612. Vuum Tree Planting and Nursery Society, Ghana
- 613. West African Association for Marine Environment, Senegal
- 614. West and Central African Soil Science Association, Burkina Faso
- 615. Wetlands International-China Programme, China
- 616. Wilderness Society, Australia
- 617. Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, Kenya
- 618. Wildlife Clubs of Uganda, Uganda
- 619. Women for Sustainable Development, Tunisia
- 620. Women in Service Development Organisation and Management, Gambia
- 621. Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), United States of America
- 622. World Conservation Union, The (IUCN), Burkina Faso
- 623. World Council of Churches, Switzerland
- 624. World Federation of Unesco Clubs, Centres and Associations, Maison de l'UNESCO, France
- 625. World Federation of United Nations Associations, Switzerland
- 626. World Organization of the Scout Movement, Switzerland
- 627. World Resources Institute, United States of America
- 628. World Vision International, Senegal
- 629. World Vision International, Switzerland
- 630. World Wide Fund, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 631. World Wide Fund For Nature, Switzerland
- 632. World Young Women's Christian Association (World YWCA), Switzerland
- 633. Worldview International Foundation - Kenya, Kenya
- 634. Worldwide Network, United States of America
- 635. Yonge Nawe Environmental Action Group, Swaziland
- 636. Young Women's Christian Association, Kenya
- 637. Youth and Environment Society, Bahrain
- 638. Youth EcoCenter, Tajikistan
- 639. Youth for Action, India
- 640. Youth for Development and Cooperation (YDC), Netherlands
- 641. Zambia Alliance of Women, Zambia
- 642. Zambia Association for Research and Development (ZARD), Zambia
- 643. ZERO, Zimbabwe



UNITED
NATIONS



**Convention to Combat
Desertification**

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3 October 2001

ENGLISH ONLY

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Fifth session
Geneva, 1-12 October 2001
Item 5 of the provisional agenda

**ACCREDITATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS, ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS**

Note by the secretariat

Addendum

1. Document ICCD/COP(5)/9 lists all accreditation requests received from non-governmental organizations as at 17 July 2001. The present addendum lists further accreditation requests received from non-governmental organizations as at 24 September 2001.

2. In accordance with article 22, paragraph 7 of the Convention, and rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties (decision 1/COP.1, ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1), the secretariat recommends that the Conference of the Parties accredit as observers the non-governmental organizations listed in the annex below.



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Annex

1. Association écologique pour la protection de l'environnement, de la faune et de la flore de la Wilaya de Bechar
26 Bd. de l'A.L.N 08000
Bechar
Algeria
Tel: 213 49 830150 / 817110
Fax: 213 49 830150
Email: aepeff@yahoo.fr
Established: 1992
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes population awareness campaigns on desertification using media supports and through the organization of round tables. Undertakes programmes to combat over-grazing in the south-west part of the country. Carries out reforestation campaigns in collaboration with the forest services and local authorities. Promotes the protection of endangered flora and fauna species.

2. Association Mauritanienne pour le Développement Durable
BP 1268
Nouakchott
Mauritania
Tel: 222-5251738
Fax: 222-5259636
Email: amdd@maktoob.com
Established: 2000
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes awareness seminars on the effects of desertification in the affected areas of the country. Manages pastoral reserves in a sustainable way. Organizes tree planting campaigns and afforestation programmes. Demonstrates on the ground reforestation and dune fixation techniques, such as the management of seed nurseries, plantations. Promotes rural tourism through the establishment of local development services.

3. Association pour le Développement Social
32 Av. Masumu Q. Dumez, Mont Ngafula
Kinshasa
Democratic Republic of Congo
Tel: not given
Fax: not given
Established: 1998
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes awareness campaigns on the protection of the environment. Assists local farmers in the construction of wells to store rainwater. Distributes seeds among the people living in the area for their own production and the trading of any remaining.

4. Association pour le Développement Durable et Partage Humanitaire
BP 4887 Terre-Verte
Nouakchott
Mauritania
Tel: (222) 630 2888
Fax: (222) 525 1674
Email: adddph@iardi.mr or a.terrel@caramail.com
Established: 2000
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Carries out reforestation campaigns. Undertakes literacy programmes for women and orphans living in rural areas, and seminars for training young people, women and farmers. Develops activities to improve water quality and disinfect urban areas.

5. Aujourd'hui Pour Demain
47, Avenue Suisse, Commune de Ngaliema
B.P 10382
Kinshasa I
Democratic Republic of Congo
Tel: not given
Fax: 32-2-7065667
Email: iasyada@usa.net
Established: 2000
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes tree seed nurseries in remote rural areas and market gardening. Develops fruit tree plantation campaigns. Executes awareness campaigns among small farmers to combat overgrazing. Organizes local communities in the production of manure as a fertilizer.

6. Aro Juvenil
Av:24 de Julho 1921, 2 Andar
Maputo
Mozambique
Tel: 258 01-30 88 36
Fax: 258 01 30 88 36
Email: coterraccdfp@hotmail.com
Established: 1997
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Carries out activities to rehabilitate degraded areas and provide alternative livelihoods for people living there. Sets up rural credit systems to assist farmers in establishing small businesses and other alternative income generation activities. Promotes the involvement of youth and women in national environmental policies. Cooperates with the different stakeholders on the development of early warning systems for droughts and floods.

7. Comité régional des unités de production du Sahel
BP 05
Dori
Burkina Faso
Tel: (226) 66 01 37
Fax: (226) 66 05 15
Email: crus@fasonet.bf
Established: 1991
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes training activities on management of peasant organizations, follow-up and evaluation of projects, and marketing and training of trainers, among others. Facilitates the implementation of income-generating activities through the establishment and management of chambers of commerce. Establishes artisan boutiques for the exhibition of different products prepared by local people.

8. Dalate County Desert Reclamation Association
58 Xinilu str. Shulinzhaio Township, Dalate
Inner Mongolia 014300
China
Tel: 86-477 521 9272
Fax: 86-477 521 2268
Established: 1980
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes activities in cooperation with research institutions to facilitate the combination of traditional knowledge and advanced techniques and presents the results to local farmers and herdsmen. Organizes public awareness events encouraging local farmers to practise alternative and sustainable livelihoods to avoid over-cultivation and over-grazing of drylands. Organizes the involvement of local women in the development of programmes for the construction of shelterbelts.

9. Development Organization and Empowerment of the Rural Poor
P.O Box 860
Fort Portal
Uganda
Tel: 256-077-43160
Fax: 256-0483-22636
Email:
Established: 1999
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Organizes awareness-raising activities on the conservation of the environment. Undertakes projects to improve the capacity building of local communities through pilot activities. Carries out reforestation programmes with indigenous species. Exchanges information on issues relating to conservation and sustainable ways of combating desertification and protecting biological diversity.

10. Fédération Nationale des Paysans, Artisans et Travailleurs Ruraux
Rue Bosaka N. 24, Commune de Masina, I Pétro-Congo,
BP 477, Kinshasa
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Tel: 99 89 024/ 89 45 630
Fax: not given
Email: fenapa41@yahoo.fr
Established: 1998
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Manages small credits to artisans, workers and farmers. Undertakes afforestation programmes and activities to reduce land erosion. Carries out projects for using agricultural and domestic waste as soil fertilizer. Organizes training programmes on new farming techniques such as "planting on corridors" where rows of trees are alternated with crops.

11. Institute For Sustainable Development and Management of Natural Resources
15 George Bakou, St. GR 11524
Athens
Greece
Tel: 30-(0)10-6981173
Fax: 30-(0)10-6981173
Email: info@inare.org
Established: 1989
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Undertakes projects in developing countries on agroforestry and combating desertification. Carries out programmes for the development of a primary sector in agriculture and forestry in developing countries. Stimulates ecotourism as a way of contributing to the sustainable development of certain areas.

12. Jacob Blaustein Institute for Desert Research (BIDR)
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev,
Sede Boqer Campus 84990
Israel
Tel: 972-8-6596777/700
Fax: 972-8-6596703
Email: bidr@bgumail.bgu.ac.il
Established: 1973
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Prepares demonstration and training projects based on the experience of dryland afforestation, watershed management and reuse of treated wastewater and bio-solids. Organizes training courses annually, one on dryland agriculture and biotechnology and another on the conservation of dryland biodiversity. Is developing a project on collaboration to control natural resource degradation of arid lands in the region.

13. Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Ammara
Ethiopia
Tel: 251-1-624757
Fax: 251-1-610077/615197
Email: cdp@telecom.net.et
Established:
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Undertakes multifaceted rural development programmes such as agriculture, rural water supply, small-scale irrigation and environmental rehabilitation programmes. Carries out forestry development and soil and water conservation activities in an effort to reduce soil erosion and replace topsoil in denuded highlands with the aim of recovering their fertility. Facilitates the implementation of off-farm or income-generating activities such as tailoring and pottery works.

14. Palestine Wildlife Society
P.O Box 89
Beit Sahour
Occupied Palestinian Territory
Tel: (970) 2 2774373
Fax: (970) 2 2774373
Email: wildlife@palnet.com
Established: 1999
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Undertakes activities to involve local communities in the conservation and sustainable development of natural resources. Carries out projects for the conservation and rehabilitation of degraded areas through the plantation of native trees. Organizes activities to raise awareness on the sustainable use of natural resources and in education.

15. SWISSAID
Jubiläumstrasse 60, 3000,
Bern 6,
Switzerland
Tel: 41-31-3505353
Fax: 41-31-3512783
Email: postmaster@swissaid.ch
Established: 1948
Membership: National

Activities relevant to the Convention: Carries out dune fixation projects. Undertakes activities dealing with conserving the potential biodiversity of fragile ecosystems in the Sahel region. Organizes reforestation programmes. Facilitates and assists in the establishment of tree seed nurseries.

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UNITED
NATIONS



**Convention to Combat
Desertification**

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Fifth session
Geneva, 1-12 October 2001
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATIONS

Report of the Bureau to the Conference of the Parties

Introduction

1. In accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties, "the credentials of representatives as well as the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Permanent Secretariat if possible not later than 24 hours after the opening of the session. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the Permanent Secretariat. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization."
2. Furthermore, rule 20 of the rules of procedure provides that "the Bureau of any session shall examine the credentials and submit its report to the Conference of the Parties for decision."
3. The present report is submitted to the Conference of the Parties in the light of the foregoing.

Examination of credentials

4. On 11 October 2001, the Bureau met to examine the credentials submitted by Parties to the Convention.
5. The Bureau had before it a memorandum dated 11 October 2001 from the Executive Secretary on the status of credentials of representatives participating in the Conference. The information contained in this memorandum is reflected below.



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6. As noted in the memorandum of the Executive Secretary, formal credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 19 of the rules of procedure, have been received by the secretariat for the representatives of the following 88 Parties participating in the Conference: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, European Community, Fiji Islands, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia.

7. As of 11 October 2001 credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 19 of the rules of procedure, have been received by facsimile or photocopy for the representatives of the following 32 Parties participating in the Conference: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Burundi, Chad, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Nauru, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela.

8. As noted further in the memorandum, information concerning the appointment of representatives participating in the Conference has been communicated to the secretariat by means of facsimile or photocopy in the form of letters or notes verbales from ministries, embassies, permanent missions to the United Nations or other government offices or authorities, or through local United Nations offices, by the representatives of the following 18 Parties participating in the Conference: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Cambodia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Qatar, Senegal, Spain, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

9. The President proposed that the Bureau should accept the credentials of all the representatives mentioned in the memorandum of the Executive Secretary, on the understanding that formal credentials for the representatives referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above would be communicated to the secretariat as soon as possible. The Bureau accepted the proposal and agreed to submit the present report and the following draft decision to the Conference.

Draft decision submitted by the Bureau

Approval of the report on credentials

The Conference of the Parties,

Having considered the report on credentials of the Bureau of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties and the recommendation contained therein,

Approves the report on credentials submitted by the Bureau of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties.

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